DRAFT

WAWA DISTRICT

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR TOURISM

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ministère des Richesses naturelles

DRAFT

WAWA DISTRICT

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR TOURISM

FORMERLY ENTITLED

THE WAWA DISTRICT

TOURISM MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOREWORD

The Wawa District Resource Management Plan For Tourism (formerly entitled the Wawa District Tourism Management Plan) is being prepared to provide direction for the Ministry of Natural Resources' management of resources important to the tourism industry in Wawa District. The plan will define and resolve land use and resource use issues, with an emphasis on ensuring an appropriate setting for tourism facilities and operations. The plan will expand on direction established in the draft Wawa District Tourism Strategy, an internal strategy completed in 1989. Upon approval, the Wawa District Resource Management Plan For Tourism will supplement the approved provincial Timber Management Guidelines for the Protection of Tourism Values.

Proposals in the draft Wawa District Resource Management Plan For Tourism will, if approved, result in amendments to the Wawa District Land Use Guidelines (DLUG). Revisions to DLUG Appendix 'C'- Commercial Outpost Camp Lakes, are proposed in section 4.1.2 of this tourism plan; and revisions to Table 1 - "Lakes Considered for Cottage Lot Development" are proposed in section 4.3.

The recommendations of the Wawa District Resource Management Plan For Tourism are based on local conditions and characteristics, and therefore will not necessarily be appropriate for other Ministry of Natural Resources' administrative districts.

The Ministry of Natural Resources would like to thank the Wawa District Tourism Advisory Committee for their continuing assistance in the preparation of both the Tourism Strategy and the Wawa District Resource Management Plan for Tourism. The committee willingly contributed a great deal of time, and their invaluable insight into the tourism industry has been an essential part of the planning process.

Cette document est disponsible également en français.

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PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL SETTING OF WAWA DISTRICT

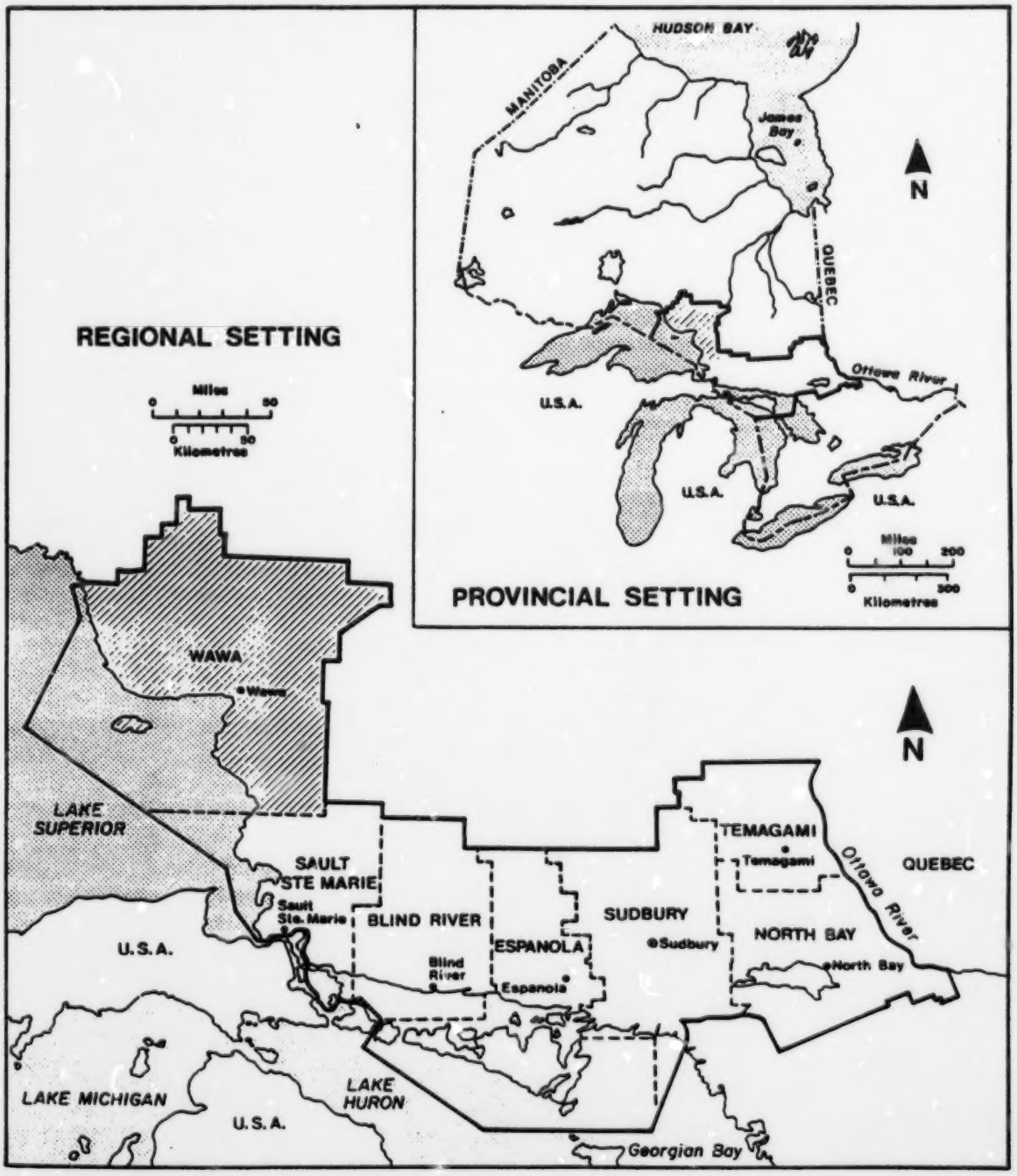
Wawa District

District Administrative Boundary

Northeastern Region Administrative Boundary

Provincial Boundary

International Boundary



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Natural Resources' (MNR) draft Wawa District Resource Management Plan For Tourism is intended to guide the MNR's contribution to local tourism. Using an integrated approach, the plan outlines strategies for the effective management and sustainable development of natural resources associated with the tourism industry.

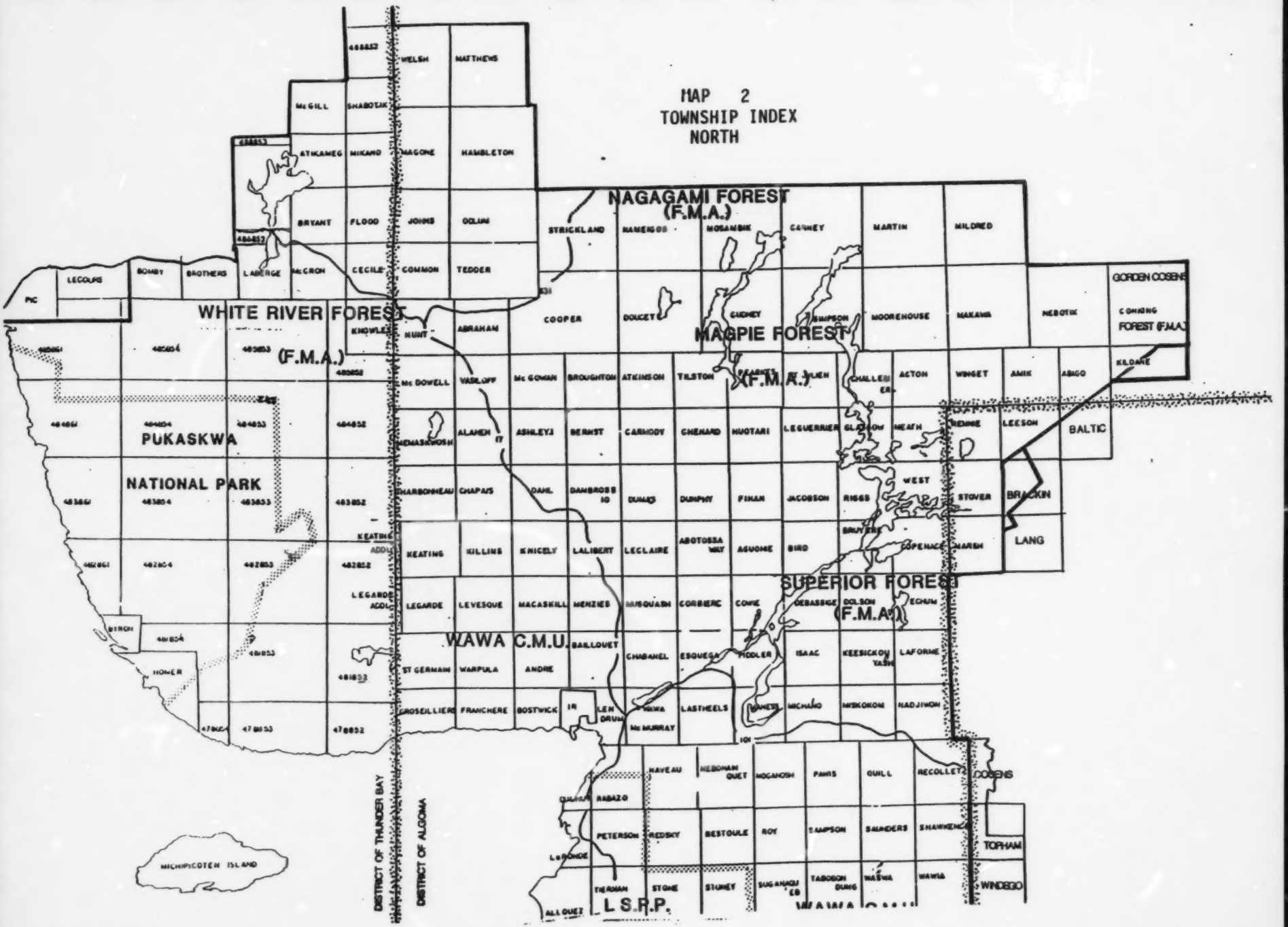
This plan will apply to all crown land in Wawa District, except provincial parks where management will be directed by the MNR's park management plans. Figure 1 shows the regional and provincial setting of Wawa District.

As a category "A" resource management plan as described in A Framework for Resource Management Planning in MNR, this plan is subject to review as the need arises. Exceptions to the plan's guidelines can be considered through an amendment process, with the agreement of the principals involved, providing that the original intent of the prescription is maintained. These exceptions are intended to be one-time deviations on a case by case basis, and will not permanently change the prescriptions. However, effectiveness monitoring or other information may indicate the need for a permanent change to the plan through an amendment process. When an amendment is proposed, (whether a one-time exception or a permanent revision) the degree and type of public involvement required will be determined by the significance of the proposed change and the amount of public interest anticipated.

1.2 PLAN OBJECTIVES

The tourism objective specified in the Wawa District Land Use Guidelines (1983) is "to provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and other related industries providing that the resource base is not exceeded and opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and general recreation use by the local users."

The plan will define and resolve land use and resource use conflicts associated with tourism. There will be an


MAP 2
TOWNSHIP INDEX
NORTH
NAGAGAMI FOREST (F.M.A.)
WHITE RIVER FOREST (F.M.A.)
MAGPIE FOREST (F.M.A.)
SUPERIOR FOREST (F.M.A.)
PUKASKWA NATIONAL PARK
WAWA C.M.U.
L.S.R.P.
DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY
DISTRICT OF ALGOMA
MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND
GORDEN COSENS
COMING FOREST (F.M.A.)
WELSH
MATTHEWS
McGILL
SHABOTAK
ATIKAMEG
MIKAMO
MAGONE
HAMBLETON
BRYANT
FLOOD
JOHNS
OGLINI
STRICKLAND
NAMEIGOS
MOSAMBIK
CAUNEY
MARTIN
MILDRED
LECOURS
BOMBY
BROTHERS
LABERGE
McCRON
CECILE
COMMON
TEDDER
COOPER
DOUCET
SIMPSON
MOOREHOUSE
MAKAWA
NEBOTIK
KNOWLES
HUNT
ABRAHAM
McDOWELL
VASILOFF
McGOWAN
BROUGHTON
ATKINSON
TILSTON
ACTON
WINGET
AMIK
ABIGO
KILDARE
ALAMEN
ASHLEY
BERNST
CARMODY
GHENARD
HUOTARI
LEGUERRIER
MEATH
LEESON
BALTIC
CHAPAIS
DANL
DAMBROSIO
DUNKS
DUNPHY
FIHAN
JACOBSON
RIGGS
WEST
STOVER
BRACKIN
KEATING
KILLINS
KNICELY
LALIBERT
LECLAIRE
ABOTOSSAWAY
AGUONIE
BIRD
MARSH
LANG
LEGARDE
LEVESQUE
MACASKILL
MENZIES
MISQUABIS
CORBIERE
COWIE
DEBASSIGE
OOLSON
ST GERMAIN
WARPULA
ANDRE
BARLOUET
CHABANEL
ESQUEGA
FIDDLER
ISAAC
KEESICKOU YASH
LAFORME
GROSEILLIERS
FRANCHERE
BOSTWICK
LEN DRUM
WAWA
McMURRAY
LASTHEELS
MICHANO
MISKOKON
NADJIWON
NAVEAU
HEBOMAH OUET
MOGAMOSH
PARIS
GUILL
RECOLLET
COSENS
RABAZO
PETERSON
REDSKY
BESTOULE
ROY
SAUNDERS
SHAWKEN
TOPHAM
LaRONDE
TIERMAN
STONE
STUNEY
SUGANAQUEB
TABOBON DUNS
WAWA
WINDEGO
ALLOUEZ

MAP 3

TOWNSHIP INDEX
SOUTH

emphasis on ensuring an appropriate setting for tourism facilities and operations by establishing management guidelines for resource development in areas important to the tourism industry. The MNR will attempt to enhance the tourism industry, and make existing developments more viable through wise management of the natural resources upon which the industry depends.

The plan will build on direction developed during the formulation of the Draft Wawa District Tourism Strategy. Appendix 1 provides a brief description of the Draft Wawa District Tourism Strategy, and Appendix 2 describes the Wawa District Tourism Advisory Committee that assisted in its preparation.

The Wawa District Resource Management Plan For Tourism will provide direction for timber management. After approval of the tourism plan, Area of Concern prescriptions in new Timber Management Plans and amendments must be consistent with the management guidelines of the tourism plan. The tourism plan is not intended to be retroactive; ie upon approval, previously approved Timber Management Plans will not be amended solely to adhere to the tourism plan.

The planning and public involvement processes that were followed in the development of this plan are described in Appendix 3. Appendix 4 summarizes public comments submitted during the review of the Wawa District Tourism Management Plan - Background Information and Planning Options.

2. NATURAL RESOURCES AND CULTURAL FEATURES

2.1 NATURAL RESOURCES AFFECTING TOURISM

The Ministry of Natural Resources' Wawa District is centred on the northeastern shore of Lake Superior between Sault Ste Marie and Marathon. Provincial highways 17, 101, 547, 519, 631 and 651 provide access to and within the District.

Rugged and scenic landscapes, approximately 1/3 of Ontario's portion of Lake Superior, over 12,000 inland lakes and ponds, 3 very large parks, and geographic location provide Wawa District with an excellent opportunity for a tourism industry based largely on outdoor recreation. Of particular significance are: historical and archaeological features ranging from the early post glacial days of native occupation, through the fur trade era to the present century; one of the Great Lakes' best lake trout and chinook salmon fisheries, at Michipicoten Bay; two of the world's largest concentrations of brook trout lakes, in Lake Superior Provincial Park and Pukaskwa National Park; the existence of a naturally occurring mainland woodland caribou population near the coast of Lake Superior west of Wawa; the Agawa Canyon and other dramatic landforms; outstanding panoramas of autumn colours in the southern portion of the District; and extensive shoreline on the world's largest freshwater lake.

Natural features that inhibit tourism potential include: short growing seasons that lower fishery and wildlife productivity; area specific geology that results in low acid buffering capacity, which in turn results in lower fishery productivity; unpredictable weather and winter driving conditions that sometimes restrict travel to and within the District; cold lakes and short seasons for aquatic sports; the presence of mosquitoes, black flies and other biting insects during spring and early summer months; and a lack of access to some attractions.

2.2 CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Wawa District contains 42 tourist lodges and 90 commercial outpost camps/tent sites attracting a total of about 20,000 guests annually. Five fly-in air services, six charter boat

operations, approximately 27 motels and hotels, and 19 campgrounds are located within the District. A large number of restaurants, food stores, gas stations, sporting good stores etc. are dependent to varying degrees on the tourism industry.

The area north of the CPR rail line and west of the ACR rail line to Highway 631 contains a concentration of remote tourism operations. The economic impact of the remote tourism industry is illustrated by a Ministry of Tourism and Recreation (MTR) study of remote tourism operators in the North Algoma region. (The study area does not geographically correspond to Wawa District; the MTR study includes the Hearst and Hornepayne regions. Three of the 25 operators in the North Algoma area did not choose to participate in the study). The 22 reporting establishments in the area were shown to have spent $8.1 million in 1988 to conduct normal operations, carry out capital improvements to the tourism plant, and to acquire additional fixed assets. These expenditures sustained a volume of provincial sales in excess of $16 million, a provincial income level of $12.5 million, and a tax revenue of $3.1 million. More than 380 person years of employment may be attributed to this activity. Since up to 95% of clientele are from the north central United States, the industry is a net earner of foreign exchange. (Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, 1990)

There are approximately 350 cottages on crown land in Wawa District. According to recent provincial estimates, each cottage generates an average of $11,000 in construction expenditures, (almost all of which is spent locally) and $1800 per year in maintenance (of which an average of 50% is spent locally).

Approximately 500 cottages are located on Algoma Central Railway property within Wawa District. In recent years, ACR has been granting approximately 50 to 60 private recreational seasonal leases per year. This figure could fluctuate significantly depending on supply and demand, and marketing efforts.

Pukaskwa National Park (187,774 hectares), Lake Superior Provincial Park (155,659 hectares) and five smaller provincial parks are located in Wawa District. Based on provincial estimates, Lake Superior, White Lake and Obatanga Provincial Parks collectively contributed approximately $17.5 million to the provincial economy in 1987.

Algoma Central Railway's Agawa Canyon tour train provided over 100,000 visitors with an excursion into Wawa District in 1987.

Michipicoten Bay is an outstanding lake trout and salmon fishery. The annual salmon derby in Michipicoten Bay attracted 591 participants in 1989.

One of Wawa's most photographed landmarks is the Wawa Goose, located at the site of the Tourist Information Centre. The Information Centre provides a year-round focal point for promoting the area's attractions.

Several notable canoe routes, including the Sand, Pukaskwa, Dog (University), Bremner, and White Rivers are located in the District.

In addition to hiking trails located in national and provincial parks, the Voyageur Trail Association constructs and maintains a number of trails on crown land in Wawa District.

Cross country ski trails are located near the town of Wawa, and commercial lodges in the district offer high quality ski packages to destination visitors. Snowmobile clubs operate trails near and/or between population centres. Downhill skiing facilities and a restaurant are located at Mt. Wawa.

Approximately 80 bear management areas are located in Wawa District.

2.3 TOURIST PROFILE

A survey of 3347 visitors to the Wawa Tourist Information Booth in 1987 showed that 58.9% of the respondents came from Canada, and 40.5% came from the United States. Only 0.6% were from other countries. The majority (73.8%) of Canadian visitors were from Ontario, and the most common places of origin for U.S. visitors were the states of Michigan (15.9% of U.S. total), Wisconsin (8.5%), Indiana (6.0%), Illinois (4.9%), and Ohio (2.6%).

Respondents indicated that motel/hotel accommodation was by far the most common (86.4%) type of accommodation, and camping was second at 8.7%.

The average number of people in respondent's parties was approximately 3.9.

Sightseeing was identified by 87.4% of the respondents as the chief interest while travelling in the area while fishing was second at 4.6%.

3 CONCERNS AND ISSUES

The following section briefly describes some of the major issues associated with each sector of Wawa District's tourism industry. **Issues and problems beyond the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Natural Resources' Wawa District are not included.**

3.1 REMOTE TOURISM

A major concern of Wawa District's remote tourism sector is the impact of resource development activities, particularly timber harvesting and forest renewal. Resource access roads near tourism facilities and operations can increase hunting and angling pressure, create noise from haul trucks and road building equipment, and, by their very presence, generally compromise clients' perception of wilderness. In areas where timber management roads have no access controls, the quality of the fisheries and moose herds is usually reduced. When access roads near tourism facilities are necessary, the restriction of public travel conflicts with the public's desire for unrestricted road use.

Timber harvesting and renewal activities can also create noise and otherwise interfere with the backcountry setting, and the manipulation of forest cover can temporarily reduce aesthetic quality.

An additional concern of the remote tourism sector is the encroachment of human activity into formerly remote areas and the subsequent reduction in opportunities for expansion of the sector.

Because one of the sector's marketing emphases is the promotion of outstanding hunting and angling opportunities, fisheries and big game management issues are a major concern of the remote tourism industry. Prescriptions for fish population, harvest, and use management, are outlined in the Wawa District Fisheries Management Plan: 1989-2000.

3.2 ROAD ACCESSIBLE TOURISM

Road accessible tourism is less dependent than remote tourism on the backcountry experience. Clients generally

are willing to accept lower quality hunting and angling opportunities in exchange for the economy and convenience of road access. However, in the case of road accessible main base lodges, operators competing in demanding international markets still require the ability to deliver a high quality hunting and fishing experience.

Although less dependent on a wilderness setting, the road accessible tourism sector shares the remote sector's concerns about industrial noise, fish and game populations, maintaining aesthetics, and generally minimizing the observable impacts of resource extraction activities.

The opportunity to more actively market Wawa District's natural resources to the highway traveller exists, and the MNR will identify underpublicized or underutilized natural attractions. Depending on circumstances, these features may be promoted by the MNR, or by the MNR in conjunction with other agencies.

Canoeing and hiking have, for the purposes of this section, been categorized as road accessible tourism because access or launching points are normally road accessible. However, canoeing and hiking experiences are generally enhanced by an isolated and natural setting.

3.3 COTTAGING

There is a demand for additional cottaging in portions of Wawa District, but several issues limit additional development.

Lakes in Wawa District that are suitable for cottaging in terms of size, accessibility, existing access, and water quality generally are already used for cottaging, tourism or other activities. Consequently, proposals for additional cottaging result in user conflicts, especially for limited fish resources.

Existing cottages are involved in conflicts associated with resource development operations, and appropriate shoreline and backshore management prescriptions will be developed during the tourism management planning process.

3.4 BEAR HUNT OUTFITTING

In recent years there has been an increasing number of requests for additional protection of bear hunting operations under short term land use permits. The question of whether road access controls should continue to apply to bear hunt operations has also been raised.

4 MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

The following prescriptions have been developed to address the concerns and issues identified in the previous section. **It should be noted that mining activities are primarily within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. However, the MNR will work with the mining industry and MNDM to convey concerns and encourage voluntary compliance where possible with the following guidelines in areas of mining activity.**

GENERAL GUIDELINES

The following will provide direction when developing Resource Management Plans. Exceptions to these guidelines can be considered through an amendment process, with the agreement of the principals involved, providing that the original intent of the prescription is maintained. These exceptions are intended to be one-time deviations on a case by case basis, and will not permanently change the prescriptions. However, effectiveness monitoring or other information may indicate the need for a permanent change to the prescriptions through an amendment process. When an amendment is proposed, (whether a one-time exception or a permanent revision) the degree and type of public involvement required will be determined by the significance of the proposed change and the amount of public interest anticipated.

Regardless of the dimensions of area of concern prescriptions and protective reserves developed in this plan, Wawa District may increase the size of the protective buffers in accordance with provincial guidelines for fisheries, wildlife or other values.

1) The Ministry of Natural Resources will protect only those remote operations that comply with Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour standards. Proposals for new remote tourism developments will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Lake productivity, shoreline capability, current and potential development and possible conflicts, and the avoidance of detrimental effects on the environment will be major considerations in evaluating development proposals. In the case of suitable lakes not presently listed in "Appendix C -

Commercial Outpost Camp Lakes" of the Wawa District Land Use Guidelines, an amendment to the guidelines will be necessary to establish the lake's status. Appendix 5 outlines criteria for evaluating the suitability of candidate Commercial Outpost Camp Lakes.

2) The quality of the environment, including the aesthetics associated with remote locations, will be a major consideration.

3) Activities under recurring short-term Land Use Permits for moose and bear hunting will receive no special protection (eg. road use restrictions). The timing of timber harvesting operations in the immediate area may, if required to avoid conflicts, be addressed in the timber management planning process.

During the preparation of the Wawa District Tourism Management Plan - Background Information and Planning Options, the planning team and the Wawa District Tourism Advisory Committee developed preferred options and alternatives for management. (The Tourism Strategy and Advisory Committee are described in Appendices 1 and 2). Through an analysis of public response to the Background Information and Planning Options, the following prescriptions were developed.

The guidelines are complementary and form a package that balances the concerns about logging noise, aesthetics and the protection of a backcountry setting against the demand to maximize the availability of the resource base.

4.1 REMOTE TOURISM

4.1.1 REMOTE LODGE LAKES

The following guidelines will apply to main base lodge lakes in Wawa District, which at the current time includes Oba, Wabatongushi, Esnagi, and the portion of Kabinakagami Lake that is contained in Wawa District.

a) No timber harvesting within 120 metres of the shoreline will be permitted

Where necessary due to slope, the above reserve will be supplemented by a skyline area of concern within 1 kilometre of the lakeshore. Within this skyline area of concern, no timber harvesting will be permitted in the zone up to 500 metres from the lake. Timber harvesting guidelines in the zone from 500 metres to 1 kilometre of the lake will vary with forest region: In the Boreal Forest Region, the harvesting of conifers-only will be permitted in those stands that contain at least a 50% hardwood component. In the Great Lakes -St. Lawrence Forest Region, the selective harvest of up to 50% of the white pine and tolerant hardwood components will be permitted in any 5 year term of a Timber Management Plan.

b) In forests 1 to 2 kilometres from the lake but still viewed from the lake, clear-cutting in blocks of up to 100 hectares will be permitted providing that no more than 25% of the visible area is clear-cut during any 5 year term of a Timber Management Plan

c) 400 metre no-cut reserves will be established around the property boundaries of lodges.

d) Timber harvesting, road construction , and log hauling operations within 1.5 kilometres of the lake are to take place after the second week of moose hunting season and before May 10th. Mechanical site preparation operations within 1.5 kilometres of the lake will be restricted to the hours of 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. between May 10th and the end of the second week of moose hunting season.

e) Timber harvesting operations within 2.5 kilometres of the lodge will be conducted between the end of the second week of moose hunting and May 10th.

f) New primary forest access roads are to be located a minimum of 2 kilometres from lodge lakes. New secondary roads are to be located at least 1 kilometre away, and new all-season tertiary roads are to be located at least 400 metres away.

g) Access roads that potentially create new access to a remote lodge lake will have access to that lake restricted. This may require road use control mechanisms such as signs and/or gates. The restricting sign or gate will normally be

erected a minimum of 3 kilometres from the protected lakes.

h) Boat caches, except for approved resource caches by licensed trappers, bait fishermen, prospectors, etc., will not be permitted on remote lodge lakes.

Guidelines for temporal and seasonal restrictions on operations near remote tourism operations will not necessarily apply when the facilities are not in operation.

4.1.2 OUTPOST CAMP LAKES

The following guidelines will be applied to those lakes listed in Appendix C (Commercial Outpost Camp Lakes) of the Wawa District Land Use Guidelines (Appendix 6 of this document)

a) Timber harvesting will not be permitted within 90 metres of the treeline adjacent to the lake.

b) Skyline areas of concern will be established within 1 kilometre of the lakeshore. Within the skyline area of concern, no timber harvesting will be permitted in the zone up to 500 metres of the lake. Timber harvesting guidelines in the zone from 500 metres to 1 kilometre of the lake will vary with forest region. In the Boreal Forest Region, the harvesting of conifers-only will be permitted in those stands that contain at least a 50% hardwood component. In the Great Lakes -St. Lawrence Forest Region, the selective harvest of up to 50% of the white pine and tolerant hardwood components will be permitted in any 5 year term of a Timber Management Plan.

c) In forests 1-2 kilometres from the lake but still viewed from the lake, clearcutting in up to 100 hectare blocks will be permitted providing that no more than 25% of the visible area is clearcut during any 5 year term of a Timber Management Plan.

d) 300 metre no-cut reserves will be established around the

property boundaries of outpost camps.

e) Timber harvesting, road building, site preparation, and log hauling within 1.5 kilometres of the lake will be restricted to the hours of 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. during the period from May 10th to the second week of moose hunting season. In the Chapleau Game Preserve, the restricted period will extend from May 10th to September 15th.

f) New primary and secondary access roads are to be located a minimum of 1 kilometre from outpost camp lakes. All-season tertiary roads are to be located a minimum of 400 metres from outpost camp lakes.

g) Access roads that potentially create new access to a remote outpost camp lake will have access restricted. This may require road use control mechanisms such as gates and/or signs, and the restricting gate or sign will normally be erected a minimum of 3 kilometres from the protected lake.

h) Boat caches, except for approved resource caches by licensed trappers, bait fishermen and prospectors, will not be permitted on outpost camp lakes. Some existing commercial caches will be approved and grandfathered in. Should that operation change hands, that commercial cache will no longer be approved.

Guidelines for temporal and seasonal restrictions on operations near remote tourism operations will not necessarily apply when the facilities are not in operation.

The following changes to Appendix "C" (Commercial Outpost Camp Lakes) of the Wawa District Land Use Guidelines (DLUG) are proposed. These proposed changes are mapped in Appendix 7 of this plan. There was not a consensus among committee members on proposed deletions and additions to the list of commercial outpost camp lakes.

Kabiskagami Lake in Mosambik Township is proposed to be deleted from DLUG Appendix "C" because it is a Category A1 lake trout lake. As stated in page 74 of the DLUG document, no further development is permitted on category A1 lake trout lakes.

Crooked Lake (Stover Township) is proposed to be deleted from DLUG Appendix "C" because it is in an area of high mineral potential, and thus is not suitable for uses that would not be compatible with mineral development.

Evelyn Lake (Carney Township), Black Lake (Chenard Township), Carney and Little Carney Lakes (Carney Township), Dog Lake (Riggs, West, and Bruyere Townships), Kennedy Lake (Shawkence Township), Ogasiwi Lake (Marsh Township), Siwash Lake (Behman Township), Herbage Lake (McGowan Township) and Oskabukuta Lake (south of Laberge Township) are proposed to be deleted from DLUG Appendix "C" because they are no longer remote.

Wabatongushi Lake will remain in DLUG Appendix "C", but the existing road across the narrows (Road 2) will not be subject to the access controls designated for the other Commercial Outpost Camp Lakes.

Merekeme Lake (Mosambik and Carney Townships), Long Lake (Sampson Township), Wabenung Lake (Carmody and Bernst Townships), Little Craig Lake (Simpson Township), Blackspruce Lake (Beaudry Township), Jumbo Lake (south of Brothers Township), East Nameigos Lake (Nameigos Township), the largest lake in the Burton Chain - "Big" Burton Lake (McGowan Township), Phil's Lake (Cooper Township), Cigar Lake (Strickland Township), and Lower Lola Lake (Chenard Township) are proposed to be added to DLUG Appendix "C".

The lakes proposed for outpost camp use have been investigated, and have been determined to meet the commercial outpost camp lake criteria listed in Appendix 5. The lakes are accessible by aircraft, are currently remote, and have the potential for a productive fishery.

These lakes are expected to contribute significantly to remote tourism in Wawa District.

4.2 ROAD ACCESSIBLE TOURISM

4.2.1 ROAD ACCESSIBLE COMMERCIAL TOURISM ACCOMMODATIONS

The following guidelines will be implemented in order to protect natural resource dependent commercial tourism

accommodations more than 500 metres from a provincial highway. Guidelines for shoreline protection will apply to the following lakes: Shikwamkwa (Keesiskquayash, Laforme and Echum townships); Matchinameigus (Echum and Dolson Townships); Dog (Riggs, West, and Bruyere Townships); McMurty (Bruyere Township), Berry (Tabobondung Township), Sonny (Grzela Township), Solitaire (Suganaqueb Township), and Jeff (Grzela Township).

a) No timber harvesting within 90 metres of the commercial tourism accommodation facility will be permitted.

b) A 90 metre no-cut will be established on any lake on which a natural resource-dependent commercial tourism accommodation facility is located.

In addition to the no-cut reserve, a skyline area of concern of 750 metres in width will be established. Harvesting guidelines in this area of concern will vary with forest region: In the Boreal Forest Region, the harvesting of conifers-only will be permitted in those stands that contain at least a 50% hardwood component. In the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region, the selective harvesting of up to 50% of the white pine and tolerant hardwood components will be permitted in any 5 year term of a Timber Management Plan.

In both forest regions, timber harvesting will be prohibited during the period from May 10th to the second week of moose hunting season. This seasonal restriction will extend only until September 15th for those lakes within the Chapleau Game Preserve.

c) Operations under short-term Land Use Permits for moose and bear hunting will receive no special protection (eg. road use restrictions). The timing of timber harvesting operations in the immediate area may, if required to avoid conflicts, be addressed in the timber management planning process.

The following guidelines will be applied to protect natural resource-dependent commercial tourism facilities located within 500 metres of a provincial highway.

a) No commercial timber harvesting will be permitted within 50 metres of the property boundary of the establishment.

b) Partial cutting (of less than 50% of the forest cover) will be the only timber harvesting permitted within 500 metres of the commercial tourism establishment. However no more than 30% of the area may be harvested during any 20 year period. Harvesting will not be permitted during the period from May 10th to the second week of moose hunting.

4.2.2 CANOE ROUTES

The following guidelines will be applied in order to protect canoe routes listed in Appendix 8. The designation of rivers as protected canoe routes (ie inclusion in Appendix 8 or 9) will not necessarily preclude hydro development on them.

a) 90 metre no-cut reserves will be established on canoe routes, including portages, identified in Appendix 8.

In the zone within 91 to 500 metres of the waterway, a skyline area of concern will be established. Harvesting guidelines in this area of concern will vary with forest region: In the Boreal Forest Region, the harvesting of conifers-only will be permitted in those stands that contain at least a 50% hardwood component. In the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region, the selective harvesting of up to 50% of the white pine and tolerant hardwood components will be permitted in any 5 year term of a Timber Management Plan.

b) Portages will be cleared of slash and other debris after road building activities across them are completed. Portages must be easily visible at either side of the road and must be levelled within the road right-of-way to provide adequate footing. No disturbances of portages outside of road rights-of-way will be permitted.

The following guidelines will be applied in order to protect canoe routes listed in Appendix 9. (Routes listed in Appendix 9 have received more impact from development than those in Appendix 8). The designation of rivers as protected canoe routes (ie inclusion in Appendix 8 or 9) will not necessarily preclude hydro development on them.

a) Minimum 30 metre no-cut reserves will be established on

routes, including portages, listed in Appendix 9.

b) Portages will be cleared of slash and other debris after road-building activities within them are completed. Portages must be easily visible at either side of the road and must be levelled to provide adequate footing. No disturbances of portages outside of road rights-of-way will be permitted.

4.2.3 HIKING TRAILS

The following guidelines will be applied to recognized hiking trails proposed for construction outside of national and provincial parks.

a) Where a wilderness hiking experience is sought, one of the criteria for route selection will be the avoidance of areas where activities such as mining, logging, road-building etc. are expected or likely.

b) The proposed section of the National Hiking Trail from the western boundary of the Gros Cap Indian Reserve to the eastern boundary of Pukaskwa National Park will be protected by a no-cut reserve extending 400 metres from Lake Superior.

4.3 COTTAGING

The following guidelines will assist in managing Wawa District's crown land cottaging program until the new provincial cottaging policy is formulated. The guidelines apply to lakes listed in part "A" of Appendix 10. The guidelines will also apply to future cottage development. Part "B" of Appendix 10 (Table 1 of the Wawa District Land Use Guidelines) lists lakes considered for cottage lot development. Wabatongushi Lake south of the narrows is proposed to be deleted from this list since additional cottaging would negatively impact remote tourism operations on the lake. Hobon Lake (Huotari Township) is proposed to be added to this list and will help achieve the DLUG

cottaging objective of providing a variety of cottaging opportunities. Preliminary investigations indicate that Hobon Lake is suitable for cottaging in terms of access, shoreline capability and other characteristics. A detailed lake management planning process that includes public involvement will confirm the lake's suitability before cottage lots are developed.

a) Fisheries management is outlined in the 1988-2000 Wawa District Fisheries Management Plan. Lake productivity will continue to be one of several criteria for assessing a lake's cottaging potential. A potential lake planning option is to exceed the maximum sustained yield of a lake, while making it clear during Lake (Lakeshore) Management Planning that fishing quality may suffer. To counter this problem, management options could be put in place that would be designed to reduce the fish harvest.

b) In order to maintain aesthetics, no commercial timber harvesting will be permitted within 200 metres of cottage lots.

c) A 90 metre no-cut reserve will be established around public access points associated with cottages, including boat launching areas, driveways, and parking lots.

4.4 BEAR HUNT OUTFITTING

The following guidelines will be applied to registered bear management areas in Wawa District.

a) Operations under short-term Land Use Permits for bear hunting will receive no special protection (eg. road use restrictions). The timing of timber harvesting operations in the immediate area may, if required to avoid conflicts, be addressed in the timber management planning process. Rescheduling of timber harvesting may also be negotiated between the forest products company and the bear outfitter.

Literature Cited

Ministry of Tourism and Recreation and Econometric Research Limited, 1990. Economic Impact of the Remote Tourism Industry: North Algoma.

APPENDIX 1

THE DRAFT WAWA DISTRICT TOURISM STRATEGY

In 1986, the Ministry of Natural Resources approved the Northeastern Region Tourism Strategy. The Regional Tourism Strategy included direction for the preparation of tourism strategies at the district level. In fulfilment of this direction, and the need for a coordinated framework for the management of tourism related resources, a preliminary draft of the Wawa District Tourism Strategy was internally developed by autumn of 1988. At that time the Wawa District Tourism Advisory Committee was formed, largely to assist in the further preparation of the tourism strategy. The committee was composed of representatives of major sectors of the tourism industry, the forest products industry, municipalities, fish and game clubs, and the Ministries of Natural Resources, Northern Development and Mines, and Tourism and Recreation. Appendix 2 lists the committee's membership by affiliation.

During a series of meetings of the advisory committee from October 1988 to January 1989, several successive drafts of the tourism strategy were thoroughly reviewed and modified.

After final revisions and regional review, the Draft Wawa District Tourism Strategy served as an internal working document, providing input into the production of Timber Management Plans.

The intent of the Wawa District Tourism Strategy was generally to provide a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism by enhancing tourism-related natural resources, and by identifying and resolving tourism issues. The strategy identified several natural resources or areas worthy of increased promotion, but its main emphasis, reflecting the predominant concerns of client groups, was on developing measures to protect tourism-related resources from the impacts of timber management activities.

APPENDIX 2

THE WAWA DISTRICT TOURISM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1) MEMBERSHIP BY AFFILIATION

CHAIRMAN	Wawa District Manager - MNR
ORGANIZATION OR SECTOR REPRESENTED	Ministry of Tourism and Recreation Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Remote Lodge/Air Service Outpost Camps/Air Service Highway Corridor Lodges Forest Management Agreement Holders Magpie Rod and Gun Club Wawa Bear Outfitters Association Township of Michipicoten Municipality of Dubreuilville Township of White River Michipicoten Rod and Gun Club

2) PURPOSE

- To provide an opportunity for the tourism and forest industries, municipalities, and other local groups to contribute to the development of a Ministry of Natural Resources' resource management plan directed at promoting, enhancing, and protecting natural resource-based tourism within Wawa District.

- To advise the Ministry of Natural Resources on appropriate direction for the Tourism Management Plan leading to the completion of a working document.

3) METHODS

- Read and study various drafts or interim versions of planning documents and optional courses of action and comment in writing and in person at advisory committee meetings.

- Communicate with members of the sector which the committee member is representing in order to: assure a complete understanding of the issues, concerns, values etc. of the

sector; update their sector on new plan developments and direction; and, ensure that the values, concerns and reactions of their sector are appropriately conveyed to the planning team.

APPENDIX 3

PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The draft Wawa District Resource Management Plan For Tourism will be prepared by a planning team consisting of:

Chairman	District Manager
Coordinator	Parks and Recreational Areas Supervisor
Resource Representatives	Fish and Wildlife Supervisor Land Management Supervisor Forest Management Supervisor District Planner

Generally, the planning team is carrying out the planning process to prepare the Tourism Management Plan including the terms of reference, the Background Information and Planning Options, the draft plan, and the final plan. More specifically, the team ensures integrated resource management, including coordination and consistency with the District Land Use Guidelines, provincial policy and legislation, and other resource management plans. The team is developing and implementing a communications and public involvement plan to facilitate the participation of the tourism industry and other affected industries, public agencies, and the general public. By evaluating public input and other information, the team is able to identify problems and issues and develop strategies to address these problems and issues. Members of the planning team meet periodically with the Wawa District Tourism Advisory Committee (Appendix 2 provides a brief description of the Advisory Committee) to review public input and develop optional courses of action.

The preparation of the Wawa District Resource Management Plan For Tourism is being coordinated with the following four public involvement opportunities:

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE	The public was invited to supply any information or identify any areas or issues of concern for the consideration of the planning team during plan preparation. Response to this public involvement opportunity enabled a member of the public to be added to the mail list and thus receive subsequent information packages at the second and third stages.
REVIEW OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND PLANNING OPTIONS	The public was invited to review and comment on a document describing the Wawa MNR's role in the tourism industry, and options proposed to address issues and concerns. The public may also supply additional information and concerns.
REVIEW OF DRAFT PLAN (current stage)	The public is being invited to review the draft plan to note how their earlier submissions and comments have been considered in the preparation of the draft plan, and to comment on key decisions that have been made.
INSPECTION OF FINAL PLAN	The public will be provided with a final opportunity to review and comment on the tourism management plan before implementation

In addition to these public involvement opportunities, the Wawa District Tourism Advisory Committee is closely involved in the preparation of the tourism management plan. The

advisory committee reviews preliminary reports produced at various stages of the planning process, and meets as required with members of the planning team to: review information and public input; to ensure that the concerns of their respective sectors are fully addressed; to help formulate and evaluate options; and to provide an assessment of the implications of various proposals on their sector.

Appendix 4 summarizes the public comments submitted during the Review of Background Information and Planning Options stage.

APPENDIX 4

PUBLIC RESPONSE TO BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND PLANNING OPTIONS

All public input into the Wawa District Tourism Management Plan - Background Information and Planning Options was reviewed and discussed by the Wawa District Tourism Advisory Committee and members of the Planning Team.

The following summarizes public comments and briefly states how the concerns were addressed.

Comments not specifically related to this draft plan, and editorial comments are not included.

References to proposals or proposed prescriptions indicate guidelines developed in the Wawa District Tourism Management Plan - Background Information and Planning Options.

Forest Products Company	**How input addressed**
-suggested alternatives to 120 metre no-cut buffer around main base lodge lakes. Suggested alternatives include: modified harvest, selective harvest and seasonal harvest (all) where conditions permit.	-after consideration of the suggested alternatives, the previous proposal for a 120 metre no-cut buffer was preferred. A no disturbance zone will protect the shoreline, which is typically the area of highest use.
-suggested relocation of tourist camps until harvesting operations completed, and possible compensation to tourism operator when camp vacated during harvesting.	-committee considered both suggestions. Noted that there is a scarcity of suitable lakes on which to relocate. While agreeing that suggestions are worth further consideration, this plan will not recommend relocation or compensation.
Resource User	**How input addressed**
-suggested flexible dimension for 500 metre no-	-this and other guidelines are default guidelines that

cut portion of skyline reserve around outpost camp lakes.	allow negotiated exceptions if timber licensee and tourism operator are both agreeable.
-thought that the proposed seasonal restriction on timber operations near canoe routes was too restrictive.	-seasonal restriction was considered too restrictive, and has been deleted.
Bear Hunt Outfitter -believes that bear hunt outfitters should not be subject to road access restrictions.	**How input addressed** -the issue has been considered for several years. MNR not willing to allow bear outfitters' clients into areas in which other bear hunters, including local residents, were not allowed. Committee accepted MNR's rationale.
Tourism Operator -suggested that short-term Land Use Permits (LUP's) be provided the same level of protection as outpost camps.	**How input addressed** -committee has discussed the idea several times and the majority were against providing the same level of protection. It was noted that LUP sites tend to be short-term, and that there would be considerable opposition from crown land recreationists if access restrictions applied to another category of tourism sites. If a site is a major source of revenue or is otherwise important to an operator, the operator can request that the site be considered (through a DLUG amendment process, and

	subject to provincial policies) for commercial outpost camp purposes.
Wabatongushi Tourist Outfitters -requested that: Wabatongushi Lake remain designated in the remote category; that access to Wabatongushi Lake. be restricted to some degree; no additional cottaging be considered.	**How input addressed** -Wabatongushi Lake will remain a designated commercial outpost camp lake, but access restrictions will not be applied to the road across the narrows. -no additional cottaging will be considered for the lake. (ie it will be deleted from DLUG as a lake to be considered for cottage development.)
Petitions: -several petitions, with a total of 862 signatures were submitted. Wording of the petitions varied slightly, but all were opposed to restrictions of public access.	**How input addressed** -the concerns were noted, but the MNR, in balancing public needs, and considering the consequences, is not prepared to remove the access restrictions and allow the tourism operations to face unrestricted access.
Mining Interests -several letters or telephone calls from prospectors, mineral development companies etc. expressed concern about perceived restrictions on mineral exploration and development near tourism facilities and operations.	**How input addressed** -the draft tourism plan makes it more clear that the prescriptions do not apply to mineral exploration and development.
-one comment suggested that the MNR not designate a	-in accordance with DLUG, the criteria for evaluating

lake for commercial outpost camp use until it conducts a detailed study of the mineral potential in the area.	suitability of lakes for outpost camp use (Appendix 5), do not permit outpost camp designation in an area of high mineral potential or mineral development. The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines will be consulted to determine mineral potential.
Forest Products Company -suggested that withdrawals of productive forest land for protection of tourism resources be handled as a formal withdrawal in the Maximum Allowable Depletion calculations in Timber Management Plans.	**How input addressed** -the suggestion will be considered further, but will not necessarily be included in this plan.
-suggested that forest renewal operations make as much noise as harvesting operations.-believes that neither activity should be subject to seasonal timing restrictions.	-seasonal restrictions were not applied to forest renewal operations because they normally cannot be carried out in winter. The majority of the advisory committee believes that seasonal restrictions on harvesting are necessary.
-concerned that protective buffers around remote tourism lakes will face long term decline of aesthetics.	-degeneration of no-cut or partial cut areas is a legitimate concern in the boreal forest and is being studied. The possibility of partnership (including the tourism operator) approaches to long term vegetation management of these shorelands will be considered.
Mining Company -suggested that restrictions on logging be expressed in terms of	**How input addressed** -monitoring of noise levels would be difficult and expensive to conduct.

noise, thus promoting the use of better muffling equipment.

However, the fact that the prescriptions are subject to negotiated exceptions would allow a timber company and tourism operator to negotiate less stringent restrictions when muffling equipment is used.

Hiking Organizations
-two organizations suggested a 2 kilometre no-development zone along the coast of Lake Superior.

How input addressed
-the plan recommends a 400 metre no-cut reserve along the coast of Lake Superior from the western boundary of the Gros Cap Indian Reserve to Pukaskwa Park (ie the site of the proposed extension of the Voyageur Trail). The MNR cannot restrict mining activity within this area.

-one of these organizations requested a moratorium on logging within 2 kilometres of Lake Superior from the west boundary of Gros Cap Indian Reserve to Pukaskwa National Park.

-a moratorium on logging is not necessary since no timber harvesting operations are scheduled in the 1990-95 term of the Timber Management Plan for the area. The committee also noted the problems of logging the area in the foreseeable future given the rough terrain and low timber values.

Individual
-believes that gates should not be used on any roads. Signs alone should control access.

How input addressed
-the use of gates has been an ongoing concern and has been discussed at length by the Tourism Advisory Committee and in other forums. Generally, gates in the District have been replaced by signs, but

	until the effectiveness of signs is shown, the MNR will not rule out the use of gates for the protection of remote values.
Tourism Operator -does not want the elimination of boat caches (preferred option in background/options document) to extend to traditional caches by tourism operators	**How input addressed** -some existing commercial caches will be approved under a "grandfathering agreement" which expires if and when the operation caching boats changes hands.
Forest Products Company -suggested that all prescriptions should be "default prescriptions" which can be changed with the agreement of the affected tourism operator and the forest products company.	**How input addressed** -all prescriptions will be subject to modifications negotiated by the two parties and approved through an amendment process.
-does not want any more of the District's lakes designated as remote.	-there is an approximate balance between the number of lakes added to the list of designated remote lakes and the number deleted.
-believes that the skyline reserve around road accessible lakes more than 1 kilometre from a provincial highway should be reduced from the proposed 750 metres to 500 metres.	-the skyline buffer provided more protection than is appropriate for a road accessible operation, and the skyline buffer has been reduced to 500 metres.
-suggested that modified harvesting around remote lakes be permitted in softwood stands (as long as some cover is left), instead of allowing	-committee considered the suggestion but did not agree to allow partial, modified cutting in the modified harvest zone around lakes.

modified harvesting in only stands that are predominantly hardwood.	
-believes that seasonal restrictions on timber harvesting around tourism values should not apply when the facilities are not being used.	-seasonal restrictions on forest management operations will not necessarily apply when the facilities are not being used.
-strongly object to the prescriptions proposed for canoe routes. Believes that the level of use does not justify restrictions on operations in such large areas.	-the seasonal restrictions proposed for canoe routes have been removed.
Individual	**How input addressed**
-believes that restrictions on road access near outpost camp lakes are elitist since not all Canadians can afford to fly in to remote areas.	-MNR believes that restrictions on road access are necessary to preserve the backcountry setting of facilities -it was noted that: restrictions apply only to a small number of over 12,000 lakes and ponds in the district; that traditional means of access are still available; and that the approach of preventing the additional hunting and angling pressure associated with new road access allows a particular opportunity to continue for both fly-in and traditional ground access.
Canoeing Organization	**How input addressed**
-suggested no cut buffers, skyline reserves, and seasonal restrictions on traditional canoe routes. -pointed out the unique	-committee agreed to maintain the proposed 90 metre no-cut buffer, and the 500 metre skyline reserve on category "A"

value of the Dog/University route.	(more remote) routes, and agreed to maintain the 30 metre no-cut buffer on category "B" (less remote) routes. However the proposed seasonal restrictions for both categories were thought to be excessively restrictive to forest management, considering the level of use by canoeists. Seasonal restrictions may be considered on a case-by-case basis during the preparation of Timber Management Plans.Part of the Dog/University River remains proposed as a Category "A" canoe route.
Tourism Operator -provided a list of lakes to' be considered for commercial outpost camp purposes.	**How input addressed** -a few suggested lakes were not acceptable to the MNR because of the presence of sensitive fish populations, existing or proposed access, heavy traditional use, mineral potential, or small size. The remainder were considered by the advisory committee and some have been proposed for outpost camp use. There was not a consensus among advisory committee members on the suitability of lakes proposed for outpost camp use.

APPENDIX 5

REMOTE TOURISM LAKES

SELECTION CRITERIA

Mandatory Constraints

*** any mandatory constraint would normally remove the lake from further consideration**

-DLUG-designated A1 or B1 lake trout lake
-located in an area of mineral development or high mineral potential
-already has cottage development or is designated in DLUG as a lake to be considered for cottage lot development
-prohibited by legislation or policy statement (eg. Zoning Order, Official Plan, recognized land claim or federal Indian Land caution)
-accessed by an existing or proposed (in approved Timber Management Plan) primary road
-sensitive and significant values exist on or near lake (eg known archaeological values; sensitive habitat of rare or endangered species)
- large portion of lake or shoreline is in private land eg ACR township
-development is not consistent with management guidelines of an approved Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)

Negotiable Constraints (cautions)

***negotiable constraints would not necessarily preclude a lake from use as a remote tourism lake**

-A2 lake trout lake (consider possibility of becoming A1 - existing development may move out -if this is expected it may be advisable to avoid any new developments; consider fishery sustainability -existing uses, angling pressure, inherent lake productivity)
-located in an area of medium mineral potential (consider on a case-by-case basis in consultation with MNDM)
-within organized municipality (consult with township)
-accessed by existing or proposed secondary or tertiary road

-sensitive values are present. eg. sensitive habitat of rare species (consider rareness of species, sensitivity and uniqueness of habitat); sensitive area for natives eg. traditional use areas, religious or sacred land, proximity to reserve
-high archaeological potential -consult with Ministry of Culture and Communications -survey may be necessary -on other hand, controlled visitation to area could theoretically be advantageous in discovering artifacts, ruins etc.
-aggregate deposits (consider availability of alternative sources)
-portages present (would portages provide indirect access to lake?)
-traplines and/or trappers cabins on lake or shoreline (will access to trapline provide or encourage access to remote lake?)
-proposed ANSI in area

Other Considerations:

-is there a considerable amount of traditional use (recreationists, hunters, anglers etc) that would not easily coexist with remote tourism?
-are there existing portages?
-is the lake accessible for float planes, or are there landing hazards? -is alternative access practical?
-can the fishery and/or game population levels justify restrictions to timber management in the area -can the population be increased through habitat improvement or other management techniques? Could the lake be marketed for non-traditional outpost camp uses (eg. photography, youth camps, etc.) -lakes in the Chapleau Game Preserve offer the potential for wildlife photography and viewing.
-is the lake acid sensitive or acidified?

In addition to the above criteria, provincial policies will be adhered to in considering suitability for remote tourism purposes.

APPENDIX 6

COMMERCIAL OUTPOST CAMP LAKES

(APPENDIX "C" OF THE WAWA DISTRICT LAND USE GUIDELINES)

Proposed deletions are underlined

LAKE	TOWNSHIP
Anaharea	Doucett
Apisabigo	Abigo
Bay of Montreal River	Emiry
Black	Chenard
Bruce	Nameigos
Budworm	Quill
Bulldozer	McGill
Carney	Carney
Craig	Simpson
Daisey	Waswa
Dave	Saunders
Dayohessarah	Odlum
Dibben	Moorehouse
Dog	Riggs & Bruyere
Easey	Meath
Esnagi	Mosambik & Cudney
Evelyn	Carney
Flagg	Sampson
Foot	Behmann
Foster	E. of Pukaskwa Nat. Park
Fred	Mosambik
Fulcher	Waswa
Gould	Sampson
Hambleton	Hambleton
Hayward	S. of Bomby
Herrick	S. of Bomby
Jackfish	E. of Pukaskwa Nat. Park
Jembi	S. of Spooner
Kabinakagami	Mosambik
Kabiskagami	Mosambik
Kaginagakog	Tedder
Kawaweagama	McGowan
Kinniwabi	Pawis
Line	McGill
Little Carney	Carney
Lobo	Winget

McCrea	E. of Pukaskwa Nat. Park
McEwen	Beauparlant
McGill	McGill
McMurty	Bruyere
Mank	Mawia
Medhurst	Carmody
Michi	Michipicoten Island
Missing	E. of Pukaskwa Nat. Park
Mosambik	Mosambik
Nameigos	Nameigos
North McCrea	E. of Pukaskwa Nat. Park
North Wejinabikon	Mosambik
Oba	Simpson & Carney
Otter (Cheesehead)	Moorehouse
Pelt	Beaudin
Pickle	McGill
Pinei	E. of Pukaskwa Nat. Park
Pozzo	Cudney
Roderic	Corboy
Rule	S. of Bomby
Shakashi	Pawis
Shikwamkwa	Keesickquayash
South Greenhill	Winget
Spangle	Bomby
Strickland	Strickland
Tikamaganda	Eaket
unnamed (E. of Line)	McGill
unnamed (S. of Line)	McGill
unnamed chain S. of McMurty	Bruyere & Dolan
Upper Dingman	Dolson
Upper Kawaweagama	Cooper
*Wabatongushi	Glasgow & Challener
Wejinabikun	Mosambik
White Owl	Mathews
Zola	Noganosh

* The road across the narrows will not be subject to access controls designated for other commercial outpost camp lakes

LAKES PROPOSED IN THE 1983 DLUG

Proposed deletions are underlined

Lake	Township
Crooked	Stover
Herbage	McGowan
Kennedy	Shawkence
Ogasiwi	Marsh
Oskabukuta	S. of Laberge
Siwash	Behman

ADDITIONS PROPOSED IN SECTION 4.1.2

Lake	Township
Merekeme	Mosambik & Carney
Long	Sampson
Wabenung	Carmody & Bernst
Little Craig	Simpson
Blackspruce	Beaudry
Jumbo	south of Brothers
East Nameigos	Nameigos
(Big) Burton	McGowan
Phil's	Cooper
Cigar	Strickland
Lower Lola	Chenard

SUMMARY - PROPOSED ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS

DELETIONS:

LAKE	TOWNSHIP
Black	Chenard
Carney	Carney
Dog	Riggs and Bruyere
Evelyn	Carney
Kabiskagami	Mosambik
Little Carney	Carney
Crooked	Stover
Herbage	McGowan
Ogasiwi	Marsh
Oskabukuta	S. of Laberge
Siwash	Behman
Kennedy	Shawkence

ADDITIONS:

LAKE	TOWNSHIP
Merekeme	Mosambik & Carney
Long	Sampson
Wabenung	Carmody & Bernst
Little Craig	Simpson
Blackspruce	Beaudry
Jumbo	south of Brothers
East Nameigos	Nameigos
(Big) Burton	McGowan
Phil's	Cooper
Cigar	Strickland
Lower Lola	Chenard

APPENDIX 7

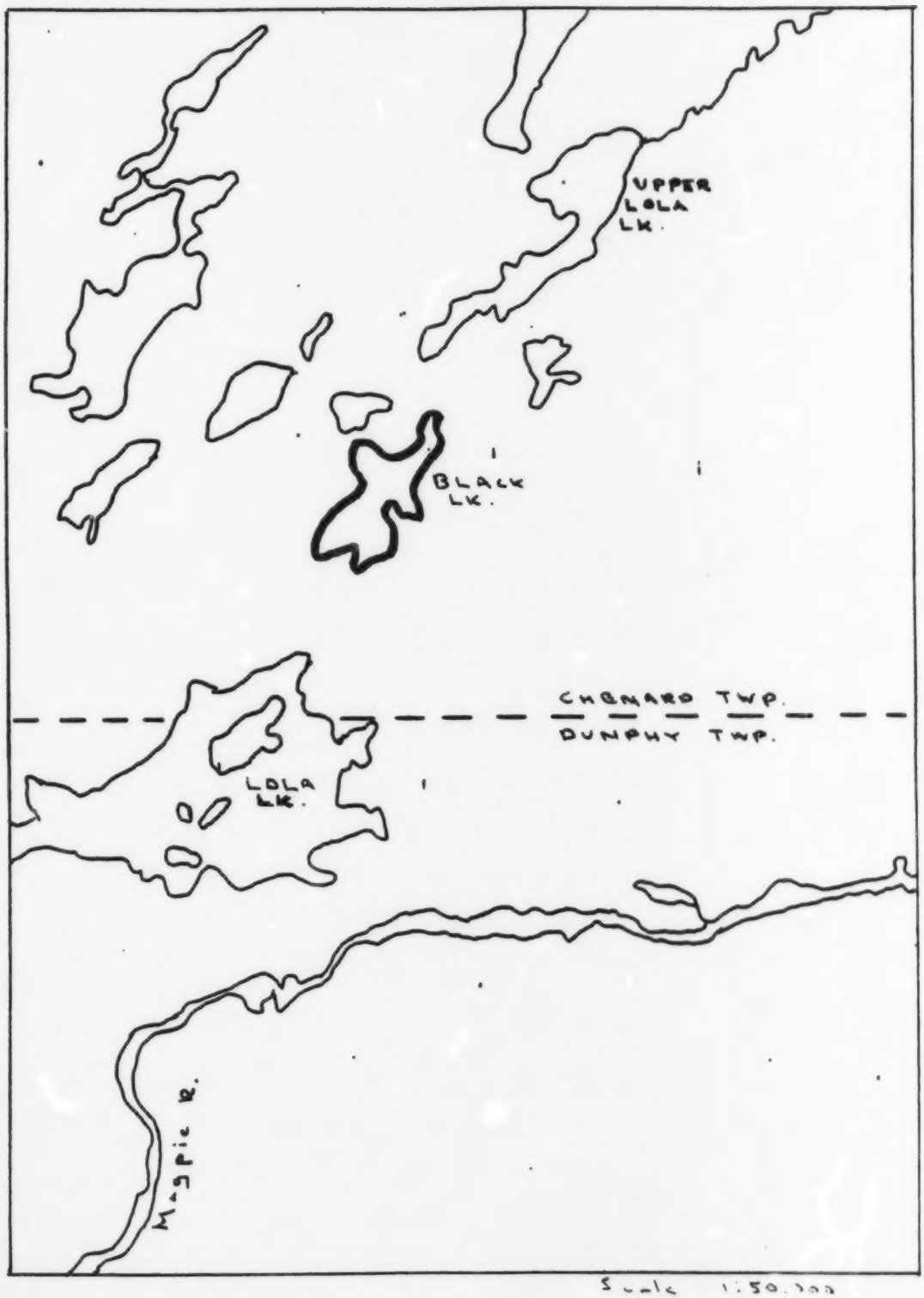
REVISIONS: COMMERCIAL OUTPOST CAMP LAKES

MAPS

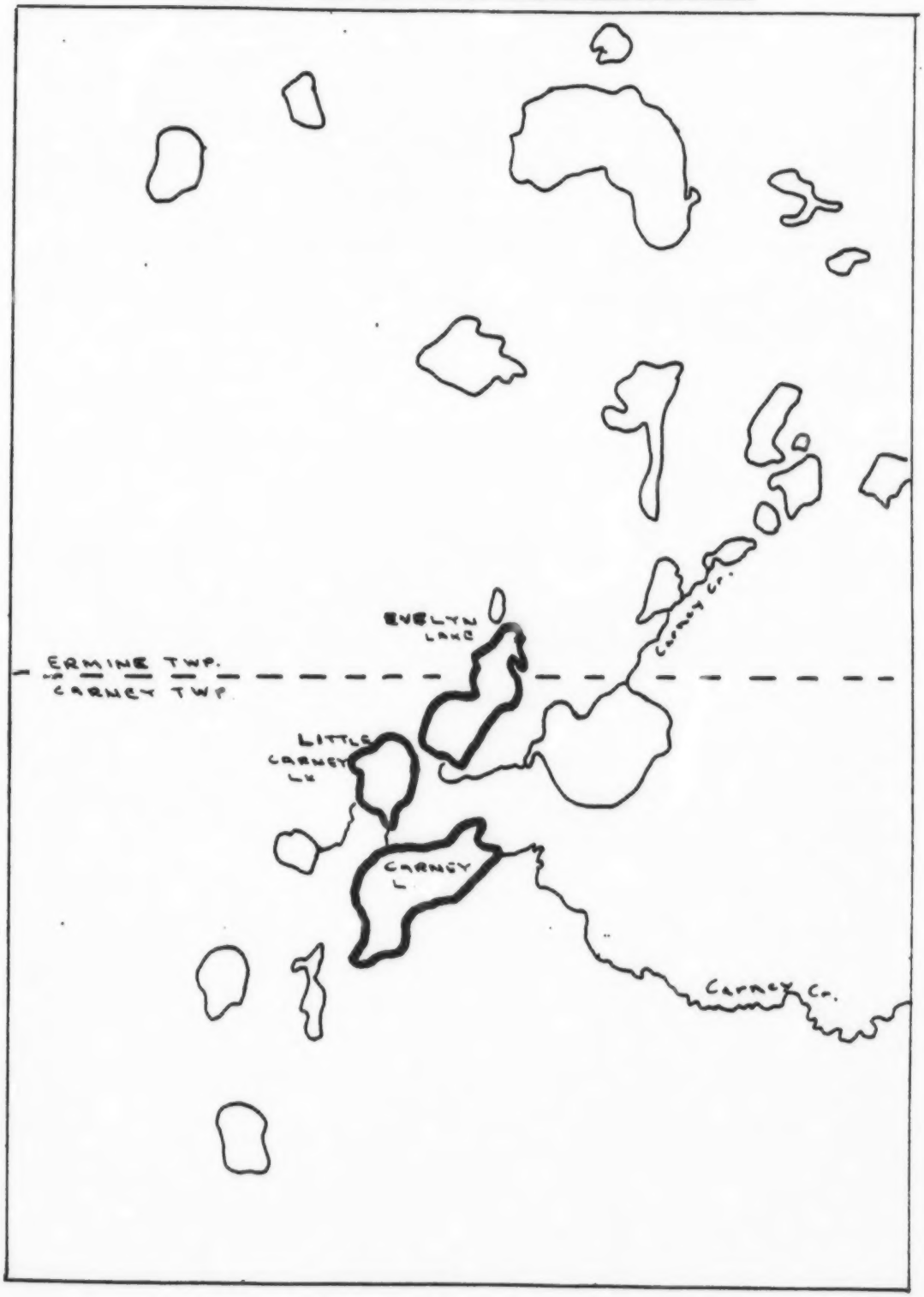
The following maps illustrate the location of lakes that are proposed to be added to or deleted from Appendix "C" - Commercial Outpost Camp Lakes - of the Wawa District Land Use Guidelines. All maps are oriented in a northerly direction.

Maps showing the location of townships within Wawa District follow page 2.

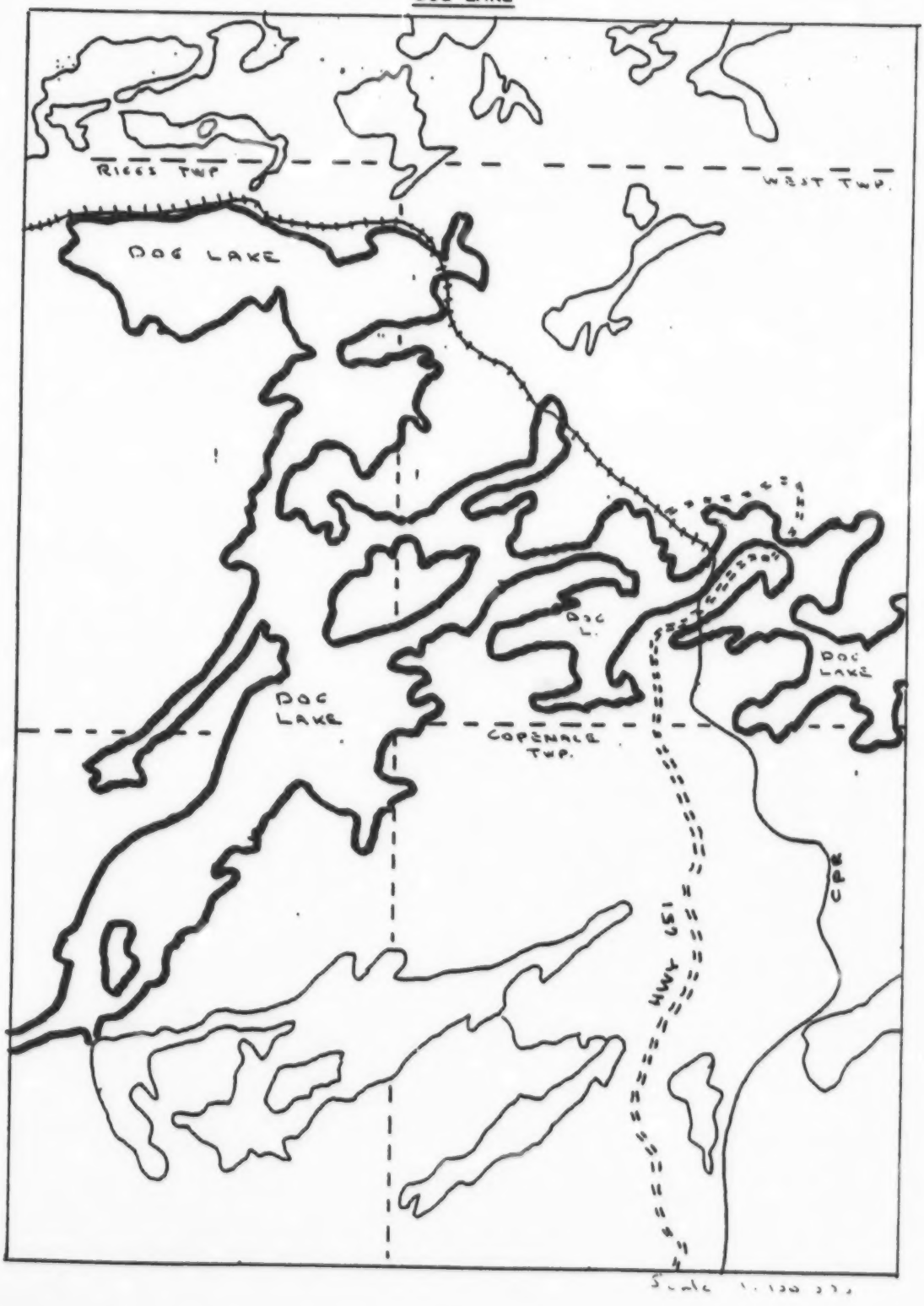
BLACK LAKE


UPPER
LOLA
LK.
BLACK
LK.
CHENARD TWP.
DUNPHY TWP.
LOLA
LK.
Magpie R.
Scale 1:50,000

EVELYN LAKE / LITTLE CARNEY LAKE / CARNEY LAKE



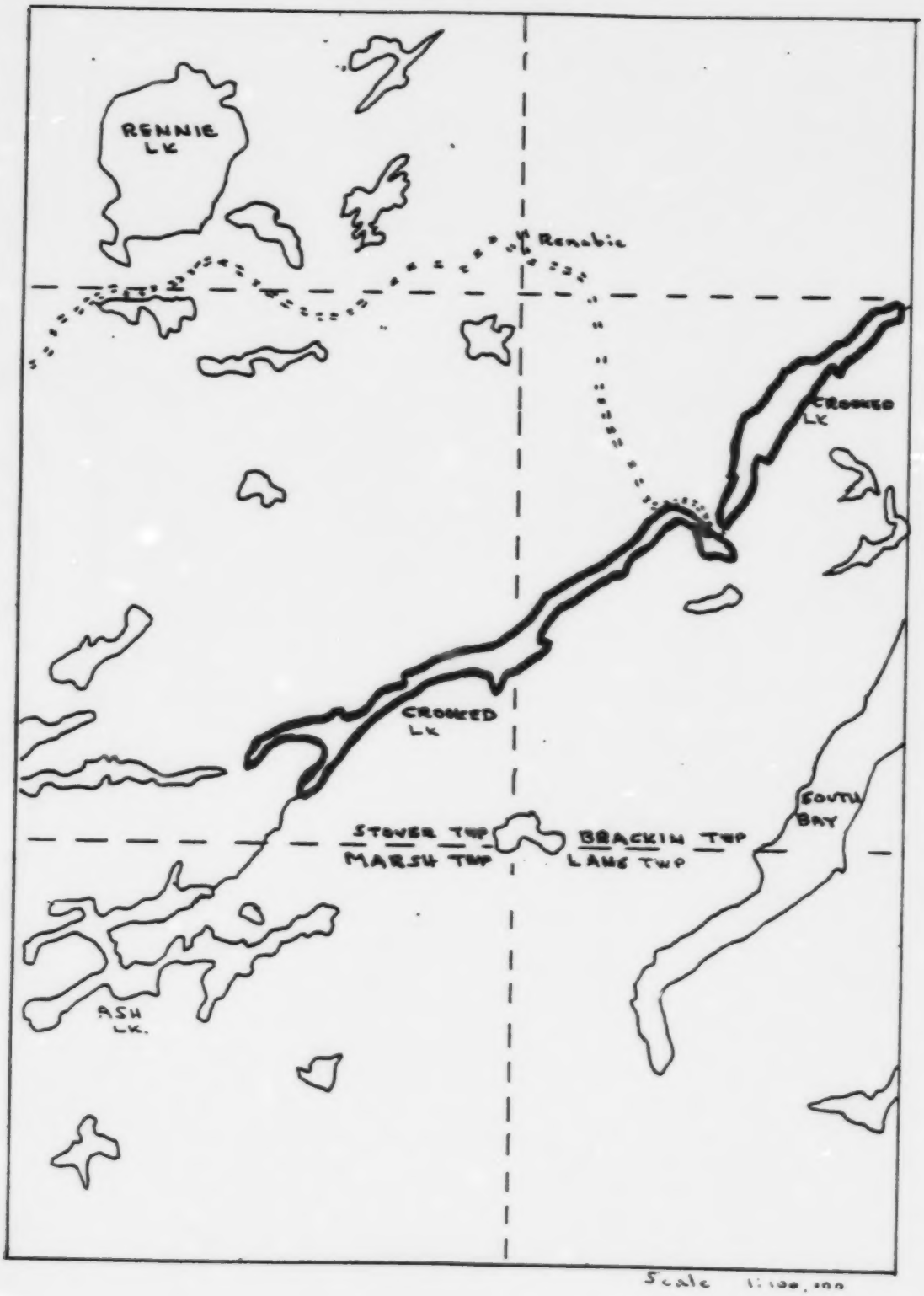
DOG LAKE


RICES TWP
WEST TWP.
DOG LAKE
DOG LAKE
DOG LAKE
DOG LAKE
COPENAGE TWP.
HWY 151
CPR

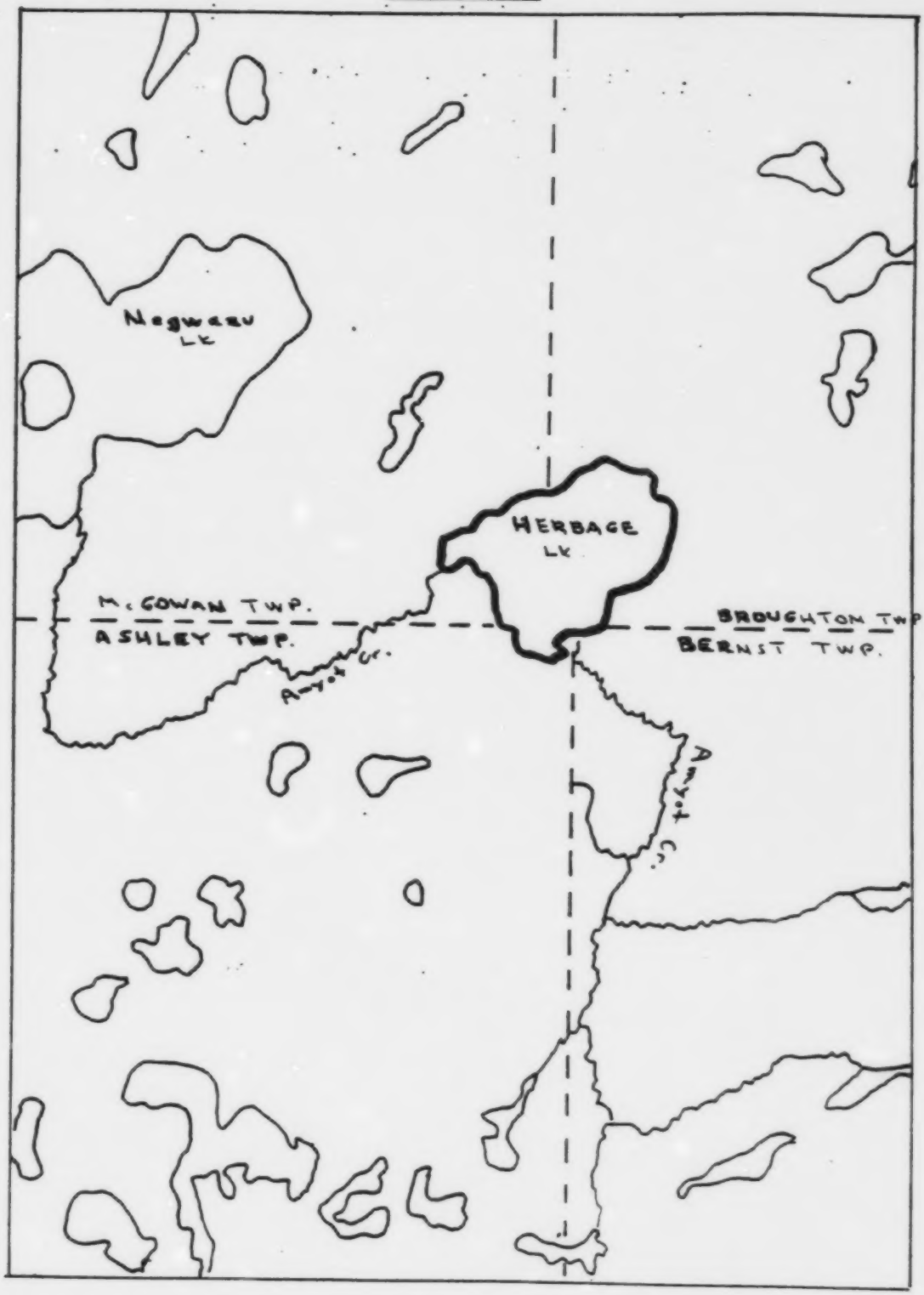
KABISKAGAMI LAKE

Scale 1:50 000

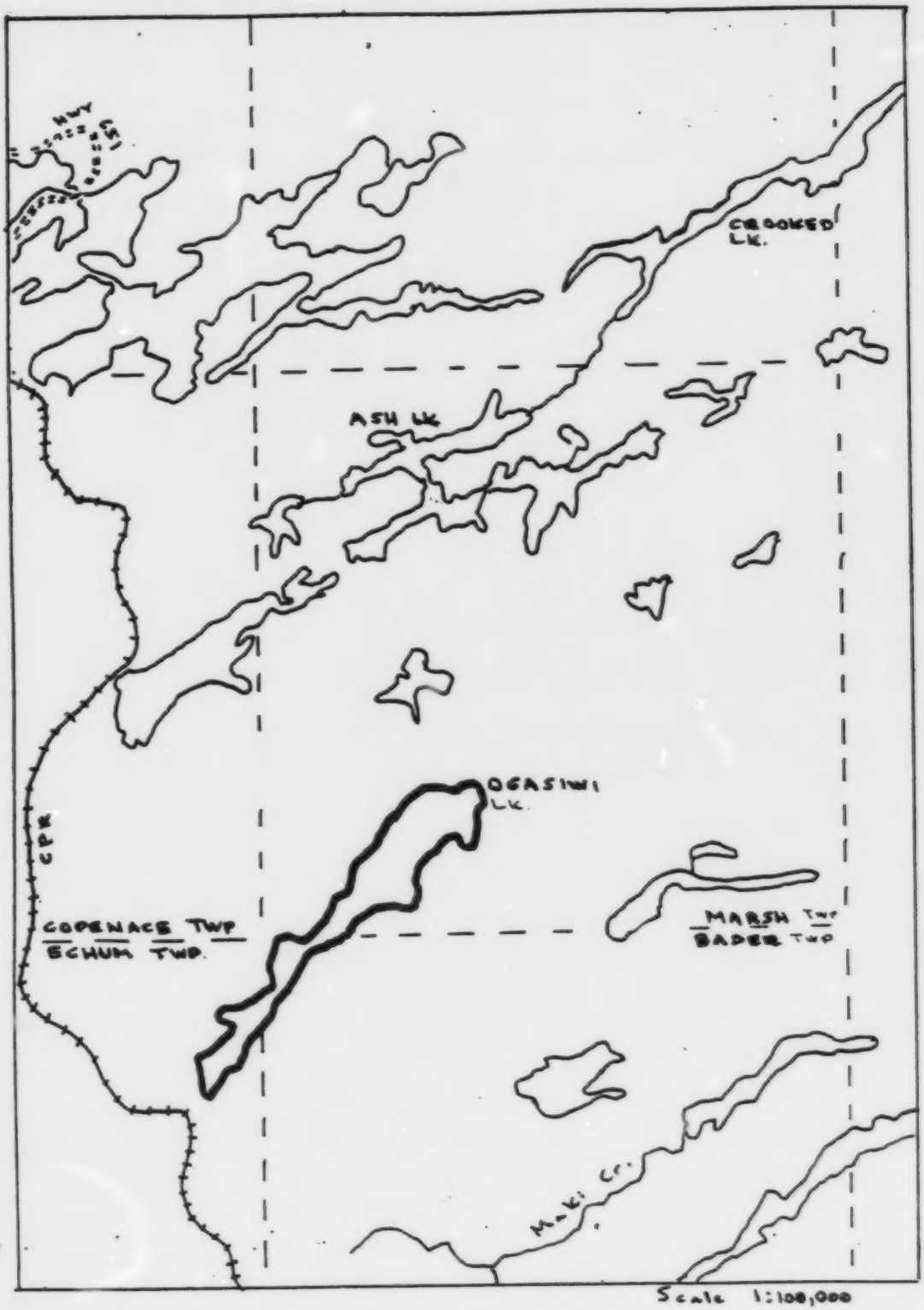
CROOKED LAKE



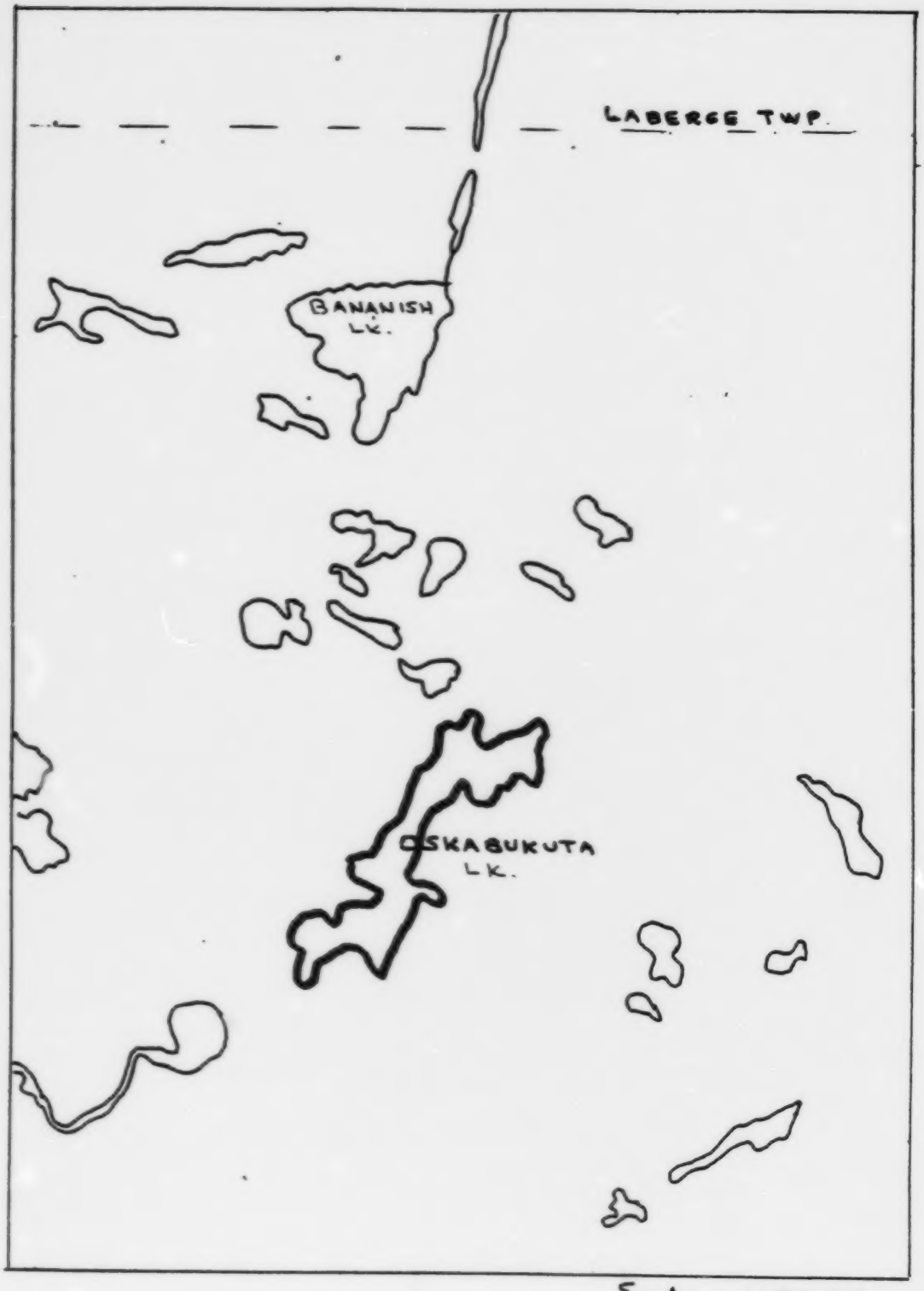
HERBAGE LAKE



OGASIWI LAKE

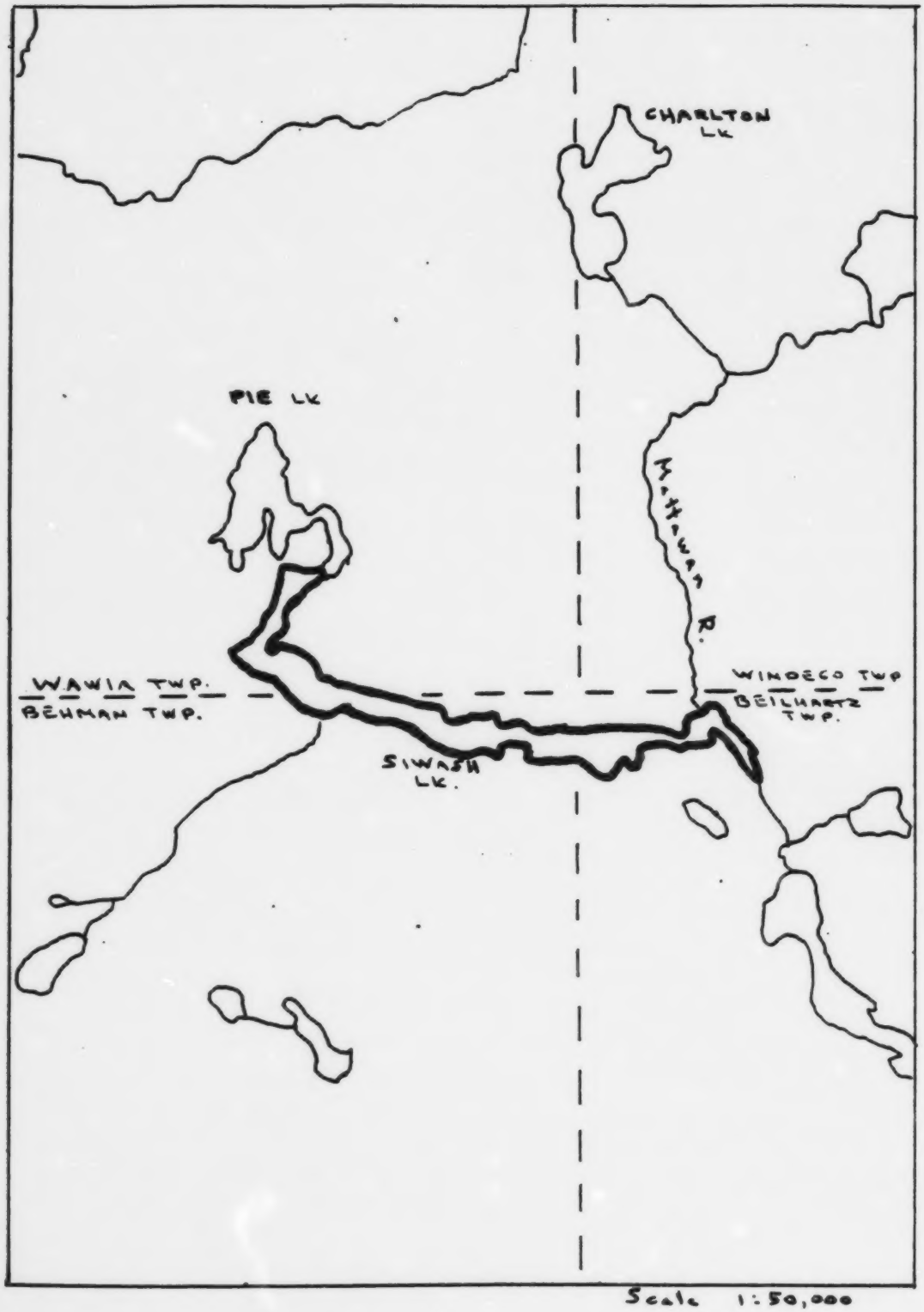


OSKABUKUTA LAKE

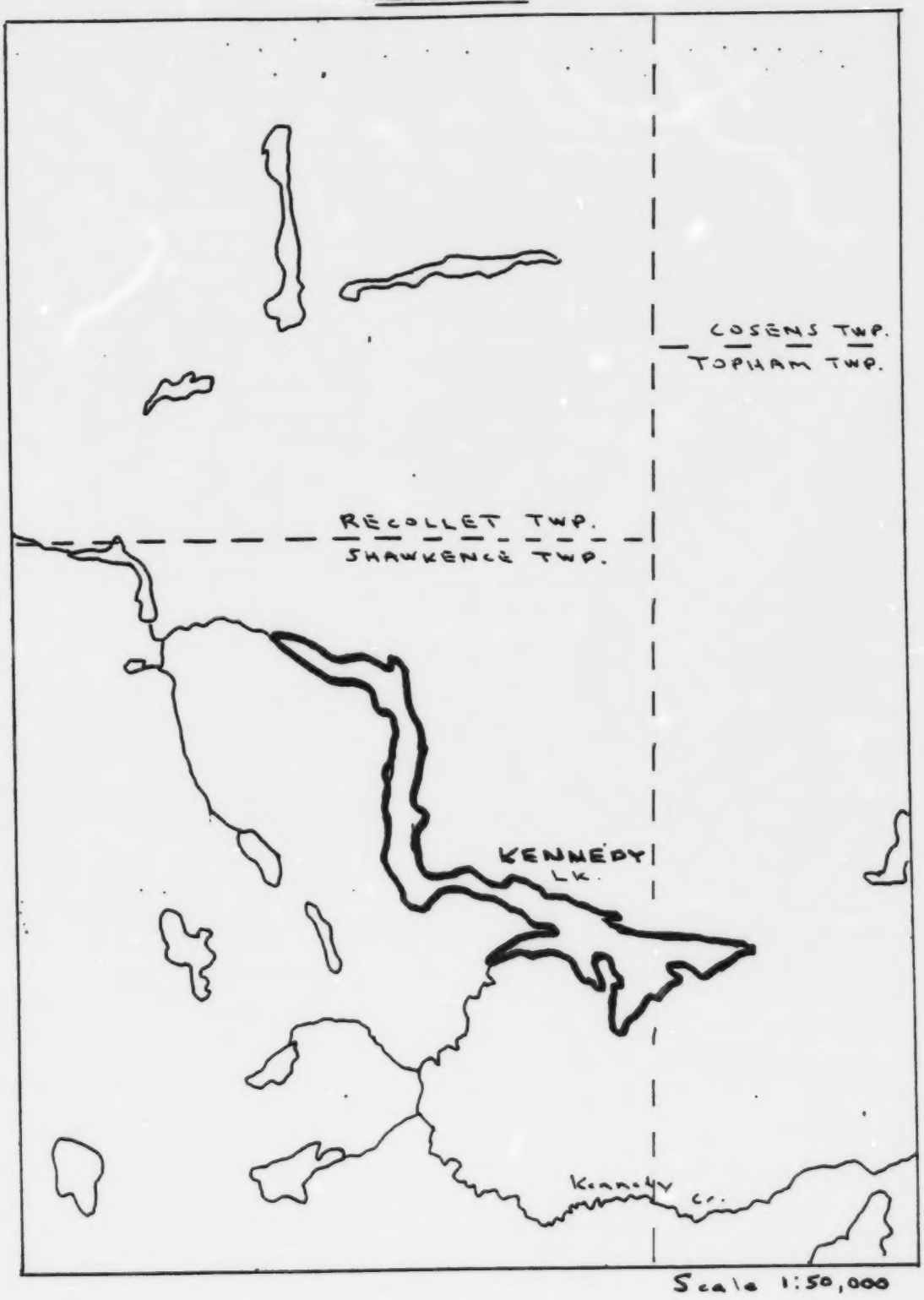


Scale 1:50,000

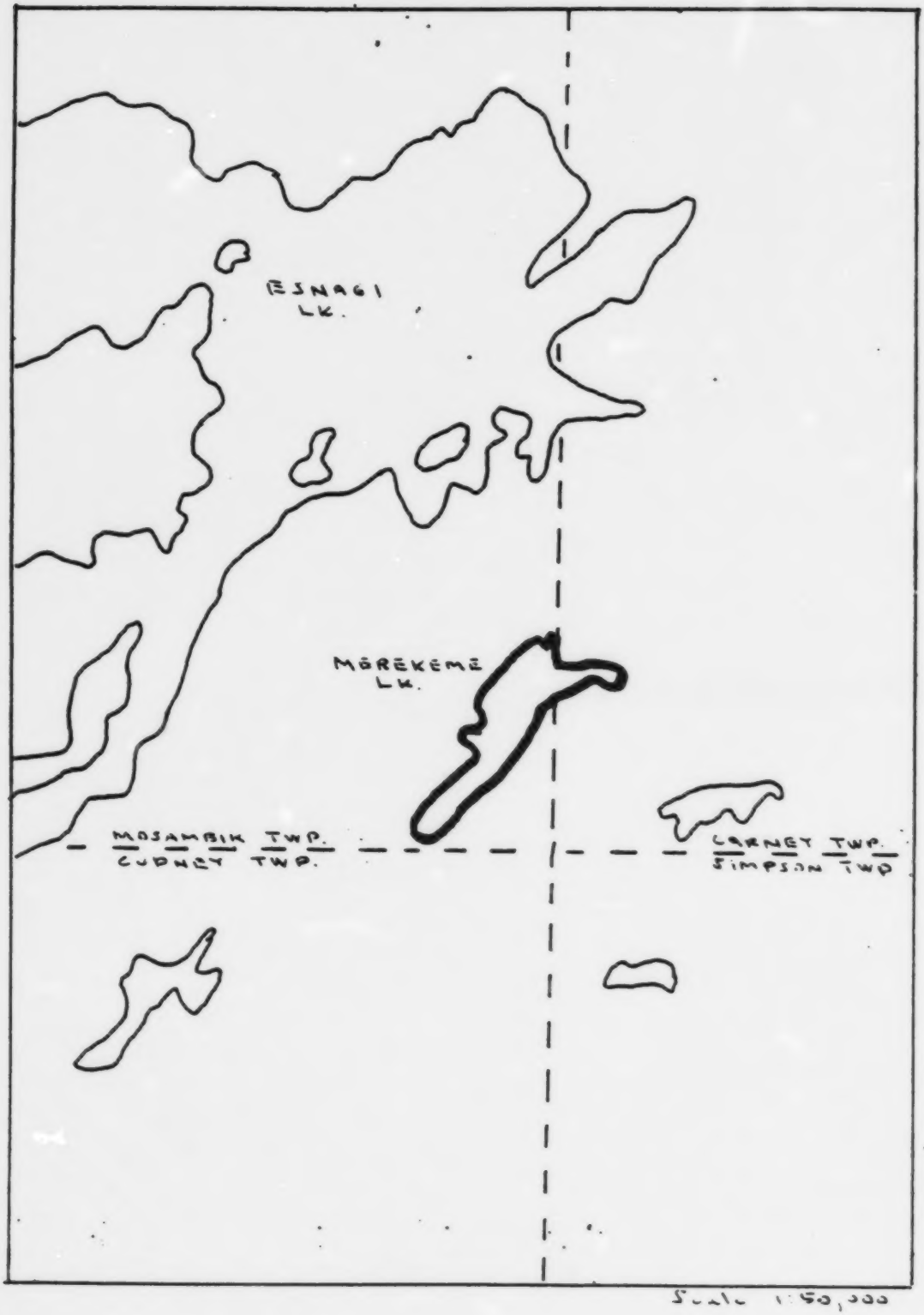
SIWASH LAKE


CHARLTON LK
PIE LK
MATTAGAMI R.
WAWIA TWP.
BEHMAN TWP.
WINDECO TWP
BEILHARTZ TWP.
SIWASH LK.
Scale 1:50,000

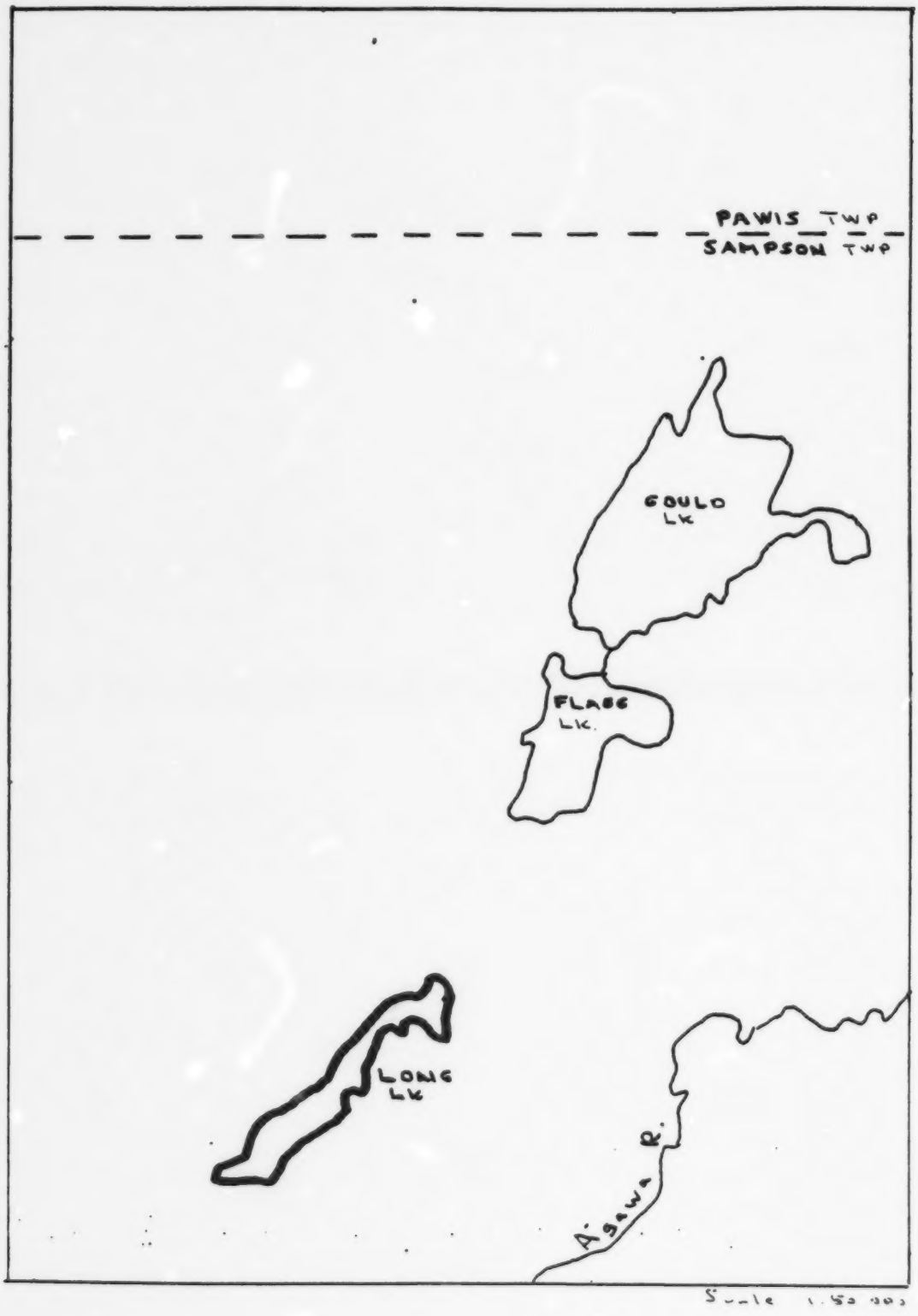
KENNEDY LAKE



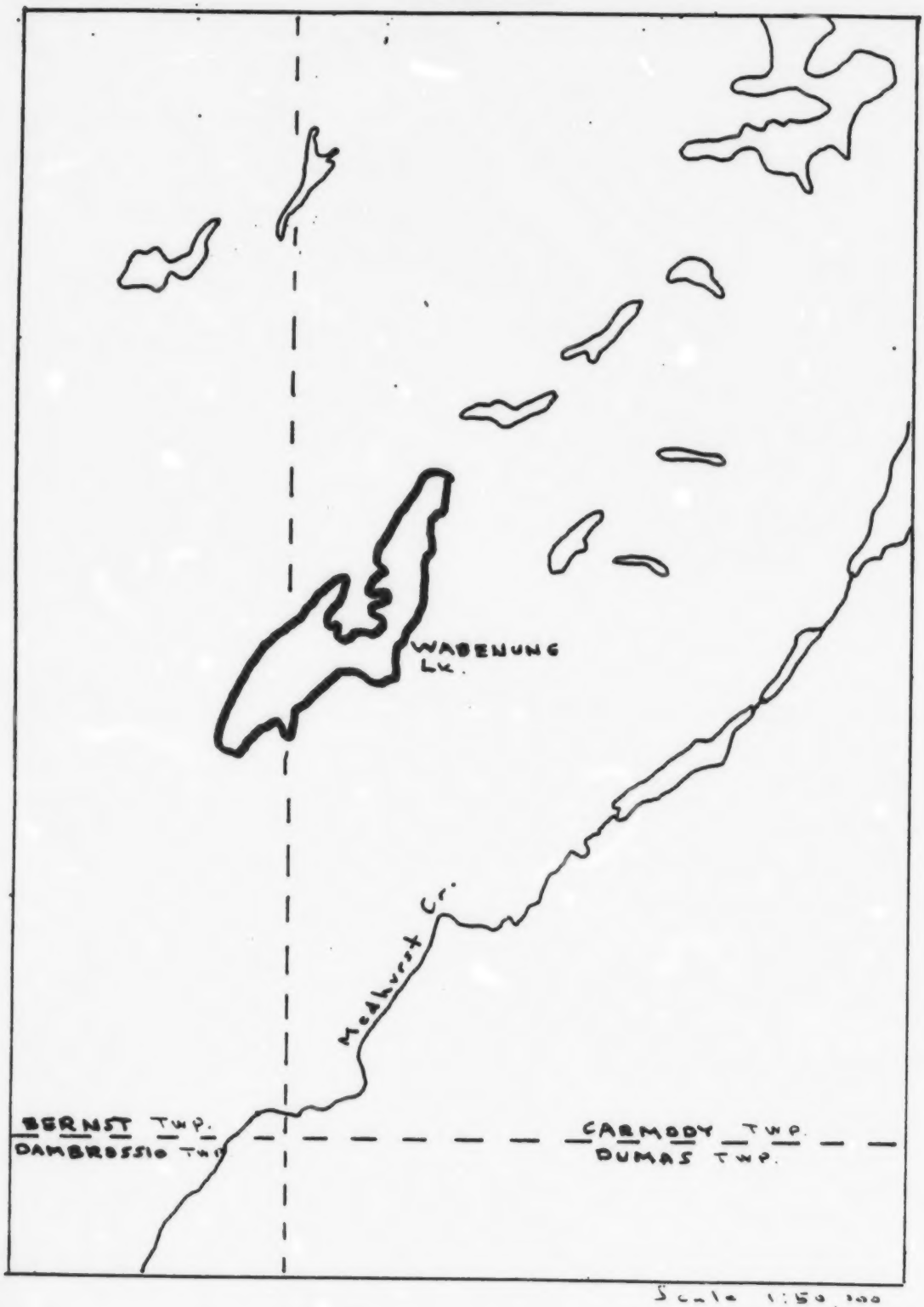
MEREKEME LAKE



LONG LAKE


PAWIS TWP
SAMPSON TWP
GOULD LK
FLAGG LK.
LONG LK
Agawa R.
Scale 1:50 000

WABENUNG LAKE



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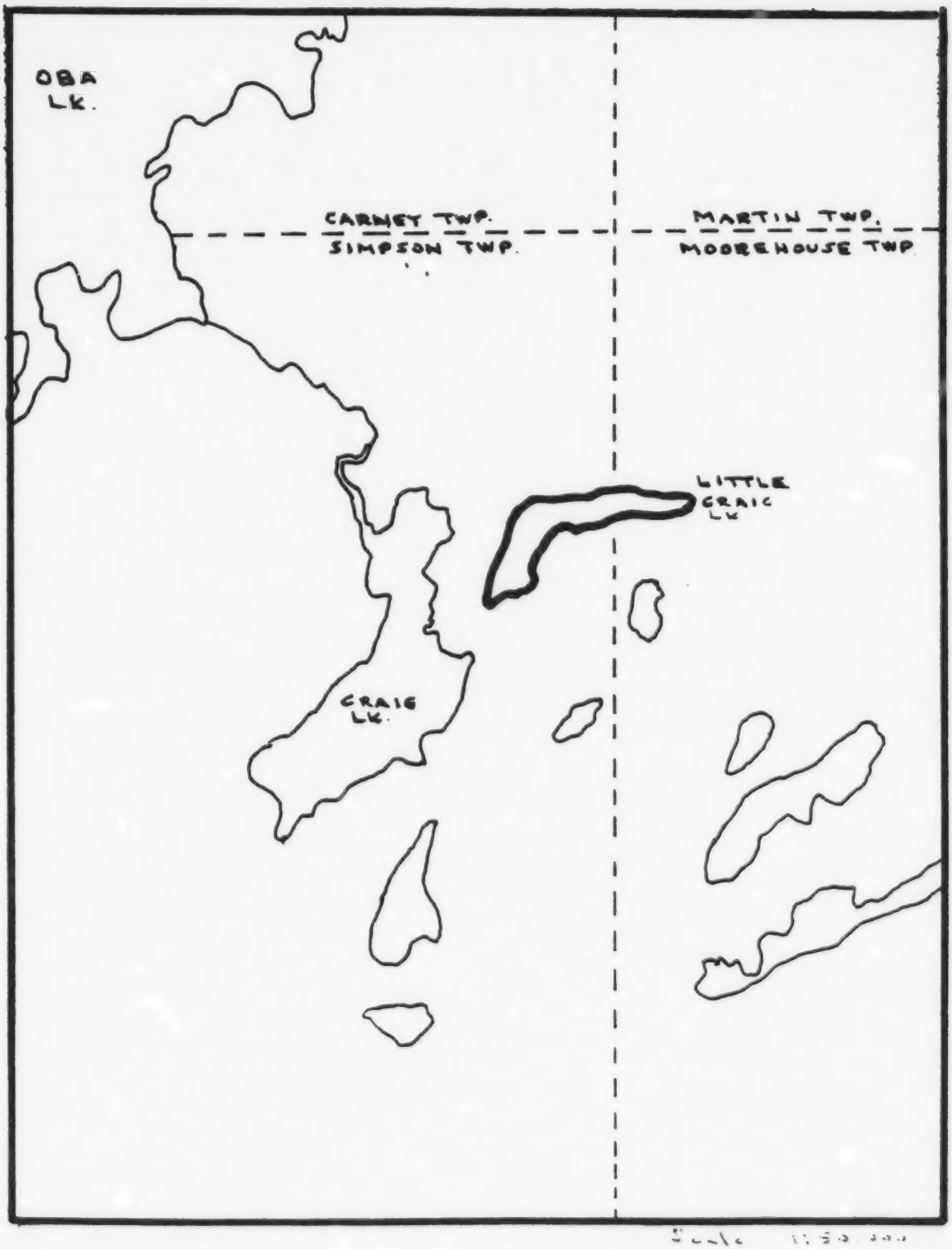

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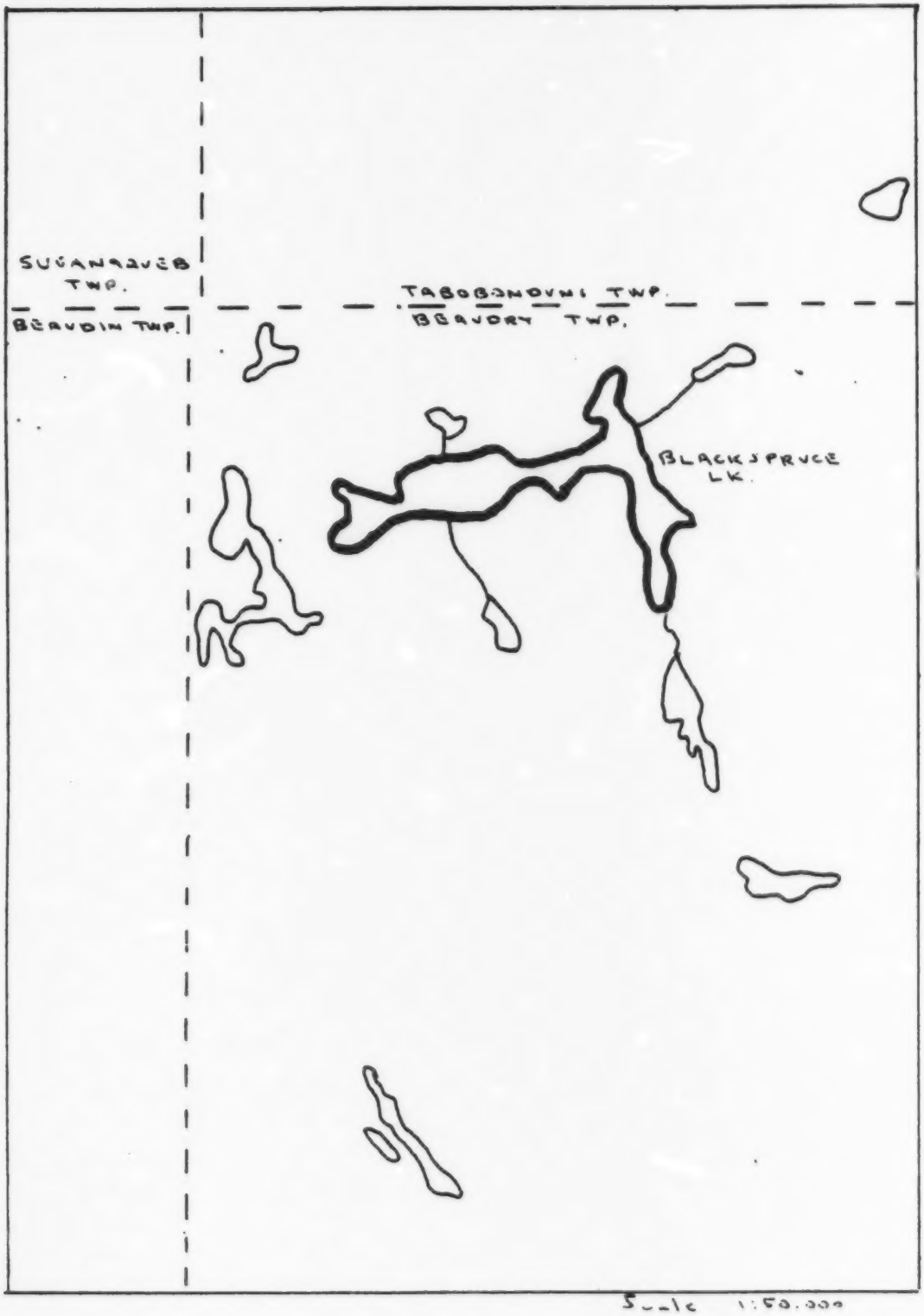
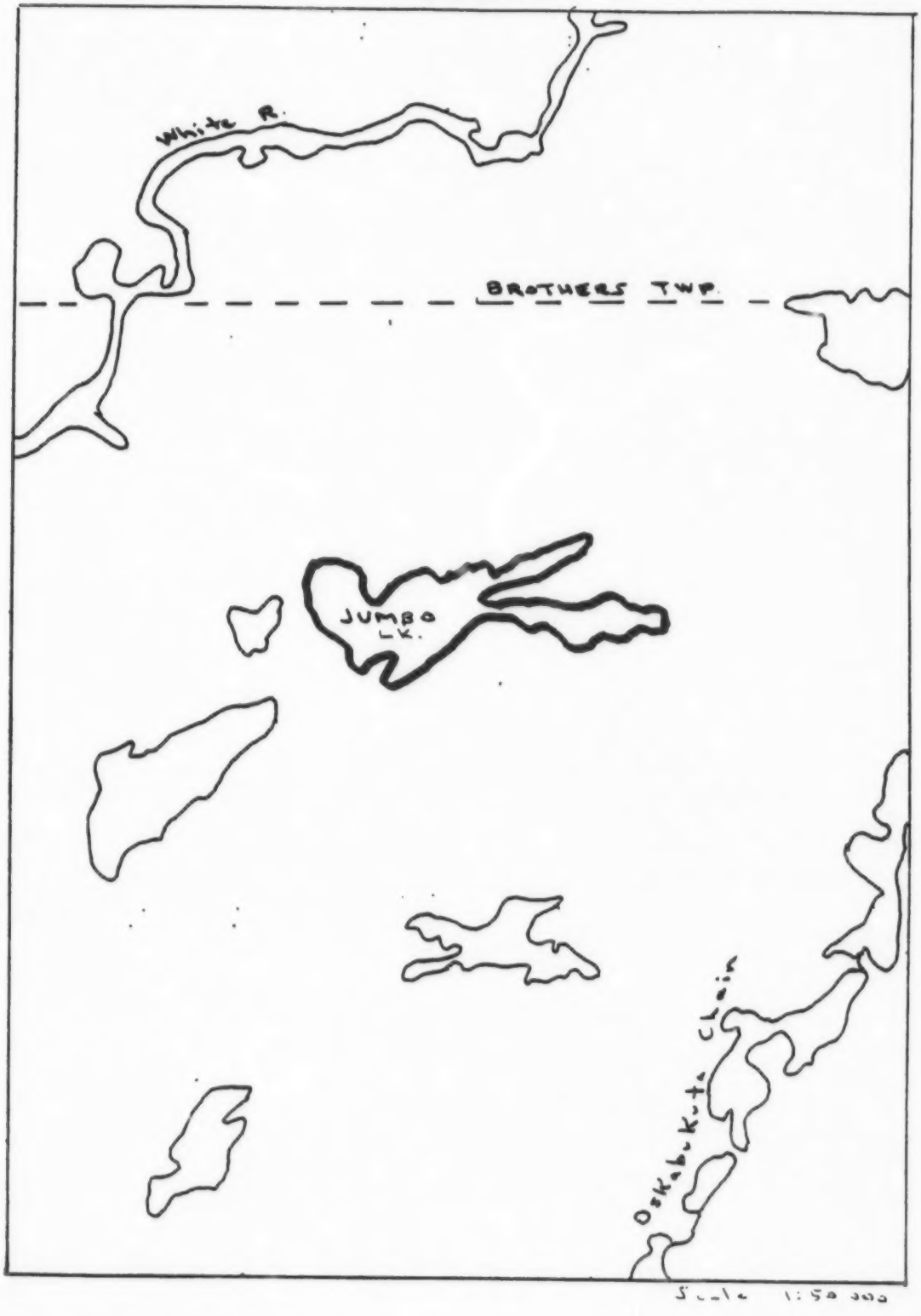
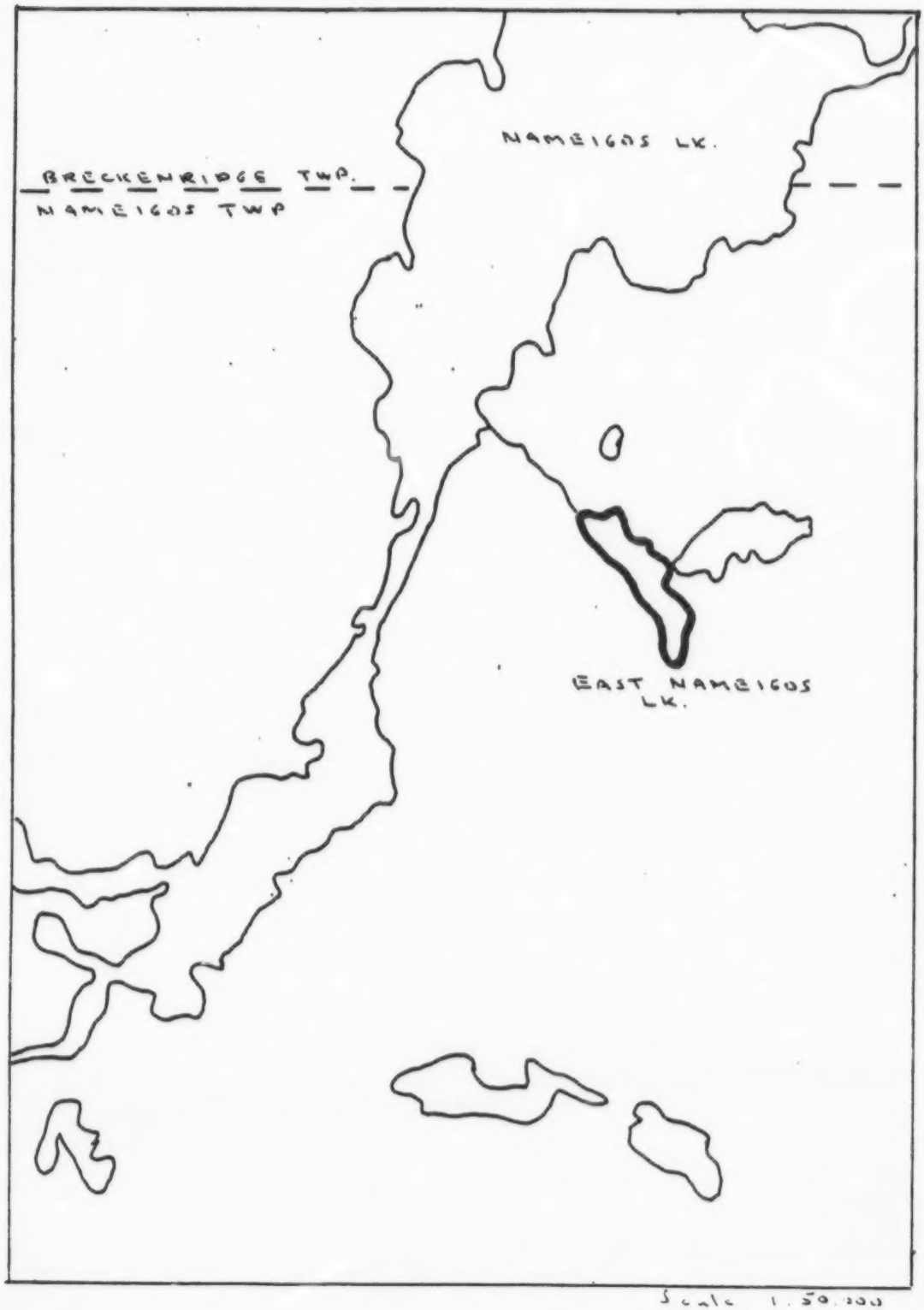


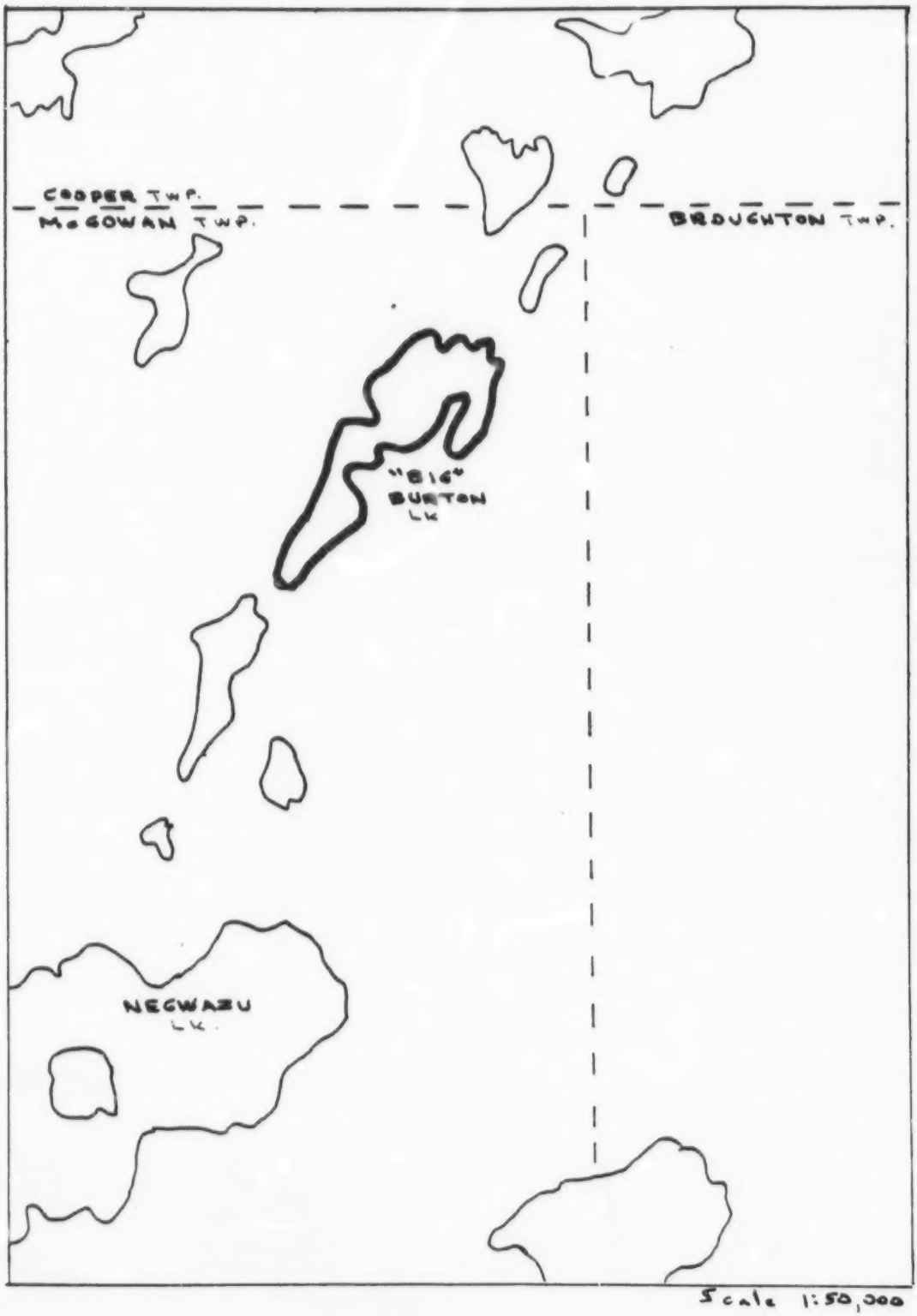
JUMBO LAKE



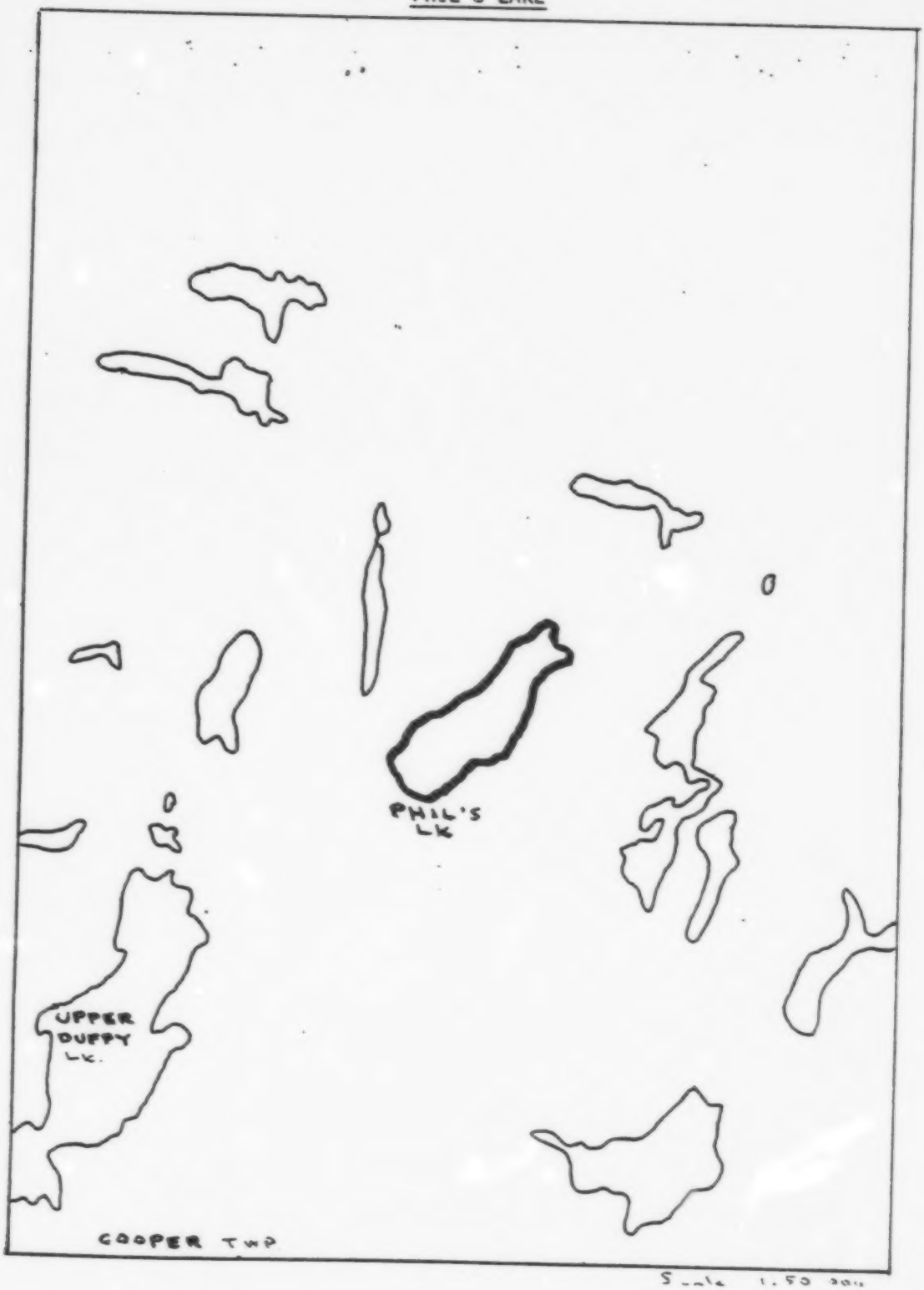
EAST NAMEIGOS LAKE



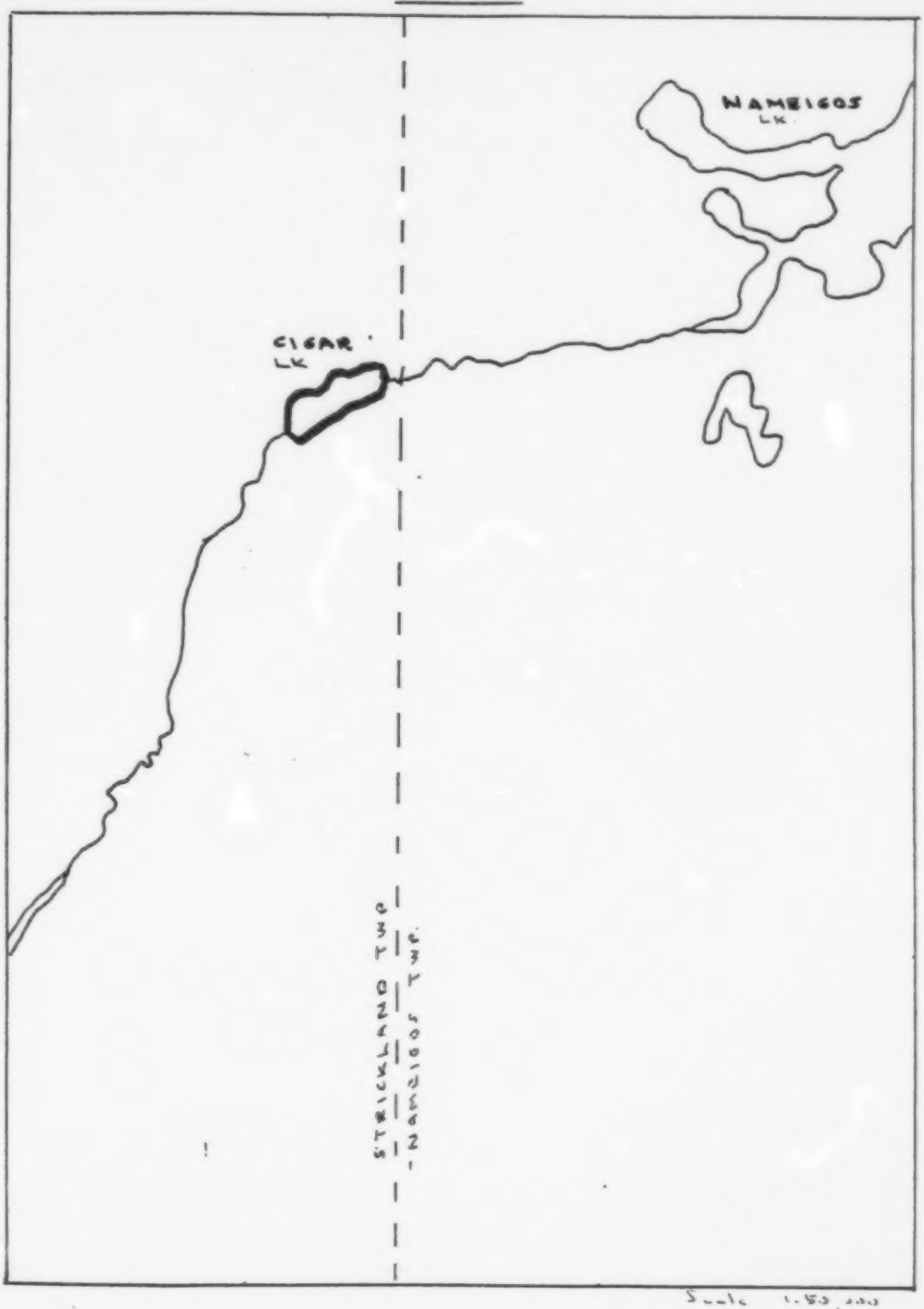
"BIG" BURTON LAKE



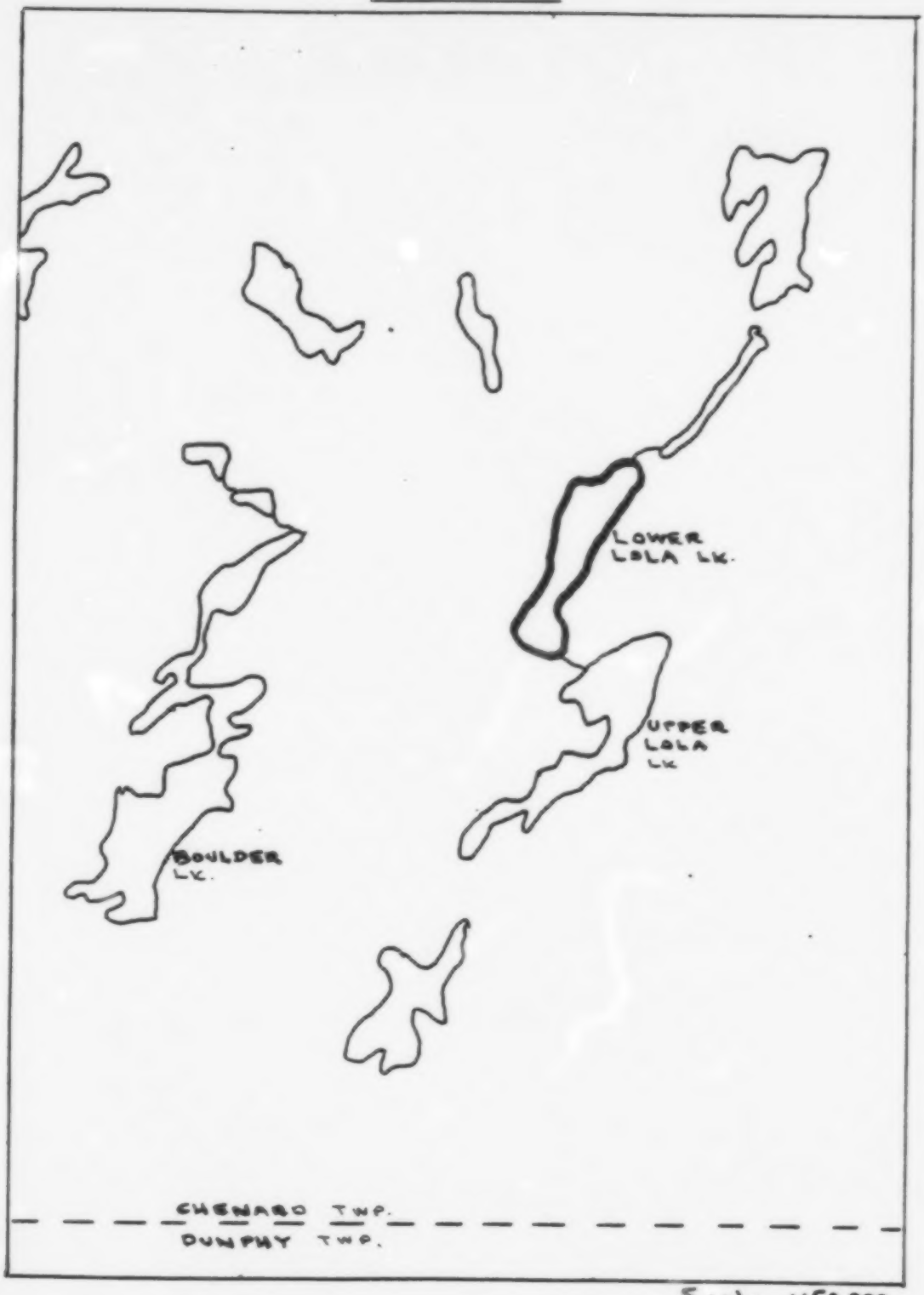
PHIL'S LAKE



CIGAR LAKE



LOWER LOLA LAKE



Scale 1:50,000

APPENDIX 8

CATEGORY "A" CANOE ROUTES*

Dog (University) River from Obatanga Provincial Park to Lake Superior

Greenhill River from the junction of the South Greenhill River downstream to the District Boundary

Pukaskwa River from Soulier Lake to Lake Superior

Oba River from Oba Lake to District Boundary

Lower White River (from White Lake Provincial Park to Lake Superior)

Kabinakagami River from Newcombe Lake to Kabinakagami Lake

Bremner River

Nameigos River from the District Boundary to Kabinakagami River

Lake Superior Coastline from Hattie Cove to Perkwakwia Point and from the Michipicoten River to the Montreal River.

* Category "A" routes have received minimal impact from development and will therefore receive a higher level of protection than Category "B" routes.

APPENDIX 9

CATEGORY "B" CANOE ROUTES

White River (not including the section listed in Category "A"

Depew River

Kwinkwaga River

Michipicoten River

Shikwamkwa River

Magpie River

* Category "B" canoe routes have had their remote character affected by varying degrees of development, and will receive less protection than routes in Category "A".

APPENDIX 10

COTTAGING LAKES

PART "A" - Lakes with existing crown cottages

LAKE	TOWNSHIP
Black Trout	Bailloquet
Catfish	Bailloquet
Dog	Riggs
Fungus	Dahl
Hammer	Alanen
Kabenung	Dahl
White	North of Laberge
Lake Superior	Lendrum
Wawa	McMurray
Wabatongushi	Glasgow
Picnic	Hunt
Lola	Dunphy/Chenard
Delusion	Dumas
Montreal River	McAughey
Friendly (Pike)	Broughton
Unnamed	Recollet
Newcombe	Broughton

PART "B" - Lakes Considered For Cottage Lot Development (from Table 1 of the Wawa District Land Use Guidelines, and revised with the proposed addition of Hobon Lake and proposed deletion of Wabatongushi Lake south of the narrows)

LAKE	TOWNSHIP
Black Trout	Bailloquet
Catfish	Bailloquet
Danny	Johns, Odlum
Davies	Dumas
Dog	Riggs, West, Bruyere
Fungus	Dahl
Hammer	Alanen
Kabenung	Dahl
Kawapitapika	(Crocker)Cecile/Knowles
Murray	Bruyere
Sutherland	Dumas
Tomtit	Odlum
Hobon	Huotari
White	West of Bryant

APPENDIX 11

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

The following briefly explains some terms used in the plan. The descriptions are intended to illustrate their use in this plan, and not necessarily to provide a general or all-purpose definition.

commercial boat cache -a boat cached on crown land by an individual or company acting as a commercial tourism operator or air carrier.

resource boat cache -a boat cached on crown land which is required to facilitate the commercial harvest or utilization of natural resources by a trapper, prospector, bait fisherman etc.

grandfathering -some tourism operators have traditionally cached boats on commercial outpost camp lakes operated by another establishment. In cases where this practice is ongoing as of January 1991, it will be allowed to continue under a "grandfathering arrangement" until the operation caching boats changes hands.

traditional access -in the Wawa District Land Use Guidelines, it is stated that in preparing guidelines and plans, "the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing users". In adhering to this policy, and in recognition of strong public support for it, the MNR is attempting to ensure that restrictions on new access via resource access roads do not interfere with customary activities of traditional and local users. In that regard, when access near a remote tourism facility is restricted, the MNR will attempt to prevent only the new means of access associated with the road, while allowing traditional users to continue to access and use the area as before. Traditional access generally includes access by air, rail, water, and on foot, but excludes any use of the road. Entry into a commercial outpost camp lake by walking the road or by canoeing from a point along the road are not traditional means of access, because they still involve the road, and these methods of entry were not available before road construction.

Category A1 lake trout lake - From an international perspective, accessible lake trout lakes are a rare and

important resource. In recognition of their value, the Wawa District Land Use Guidelines have identified lake trout lakes, and provided guidelines for their management. Category A1 lake trout lakes are totally surrounded by crown land and have excellent naturally reproducing populations. They will be protected by ensuring no further development or disposition of land.

maximum sustained yield -the largest average catch or yield that can continuously be taken from a stock under existing environmental conditions.